of prayers! To shorten their fiery penance by one hour, who would not fast for a week? On these anniversaries a black-bordered advertisement appears in the newspapers, headed by the sign of the cross and the *Requiscat in Pace*, announcing that on this day twelvemonths Don Fulano de Tal passed from earth garnished with the holy sacraments, that all the masses this day celebrated in such and such churches will be applied to the benefit of his spirit's repose, and that all Christian friends are hereby requested to commend his soul this day unto God. These united efforts at stated times are regarded as very efficacious.

A luxury of grief, in those who can afford it, consists in shutting up the house where a death has taken place, and never suffering it to be opened again. I once saw a beautiful house and wide garden thus abandoned in one of the most fashionable steects of Madrid. I inquired about it, and found it was formerly the residence of the Duke of ——. His wife had died there many years before, and since that day not a door nor a window had been opened. The garden-gates were red and rough with rust. Grass grew tall and rank in the graveled walks. A thick, lush undergrowth had overrun the flower-beds and the lawns. The blinds were rotting over the darkened windows. Luxuriant vines clambered over all the mossy doors. The stucco was peeling from the walls in great, unwholesome blotches. Wild birds sang all day in the safe solitude. There was something impressive in this spot of mould and silence, lying there so green and implacable in the very heart of a great and noisy city. The Duke lived in Paris, leading the rattling life of a man of the world. He never would sell or let that Madrid house. Perhaps in his heart, also—that battered thoroughfare, worn by the pottering boots of Mabille and the Bois and the Quartier Bréda—there was a green spot sacred to memory and silence, where no footfall should ever light, where no living voice should ever be heard, shut out from the world and its cares and its pleasures, where through the gloom of dead days he could catch a glimpse of a white hand, a flash of a dark eye, the rustle of a trailing robe, and feel sweeping over him the old magic of love's young dream, softening his fancy to tender regret and his eyes to a happy mist.

"Like that which kept the heart of Eden green
Before the useful trouble of the rain."
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

HUSBANDS' GOOD-BYES.

SOME husbands never leave home in the morning without kissing their wives and bidding them "Good-bye, dear," in the tones of unwearied love; and, whether it be policy or fact, it has all the effect of fact, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, provided always that the wives are appreciative and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We know an old gentleman who lived with his wife over 50 years, and never left home without the kiss and the "good-bye, dear." Some husbands shake hands with their wives, and hurry off as fast as possible, as though the effort were a something that they were anxious to forget, holding their heads down and darting round the first corner. Some husbands will leave home without saying anything at all; but thinking a good deal, as evinced by their turning round at the last point of observation and waving an adieu at the pleasant face or faces at the window. Some husbands never say a word—rising from the breakfast-table with the lofty indifference of a lord, and going out with a heartless disregard for those left behind. It is a fortunate thing for their wives that they can find sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands never leave home without some unkind word or look, apparently thinking that such a course will keep things straight in their absence. Then, on returning, some husbands come home pleasant and happy, unsoured by the world; some sulky and surly with its disappointments. Some husbands bring home a newspaper or a book, and bury themselves for the evening in its contents. Some husbands are called away every evening by business or social engagements; others are in speechless stupidity on a soft until bedtime. Some husbands are curious to learn of their wives what has transpired through the day; others are attracted by nothing short of a child's tumbling down stairs or the house taking fire.

MONKEYS AND MEMORIES.

AUTHORS generally think that the monkey race is not capable of retaining lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events call it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free had frequently seen the men-servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fireplace, take down a powder-horn that stood on the chimney-piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids scream, which they always did on such occasions very prettily. Pug waited his opportunity; and, when all was still, and he had the kitchen to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well-filled powder-horn, perched himself gingerly on one of the horizontal wheels placed for the support of saucepans, right over the blazing mass of an almost extinct wood-fire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half-way up the chimney. Before he was blown up he was a smug, trim, well-conditioned monkey as ever you could wish to see on a summer day; he came down a carbonated negro in miniature, in an avalanche of burning soot. The weight with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare-up aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house, close singed, begrimed, and looking scared and devilish; but, like some other great personages, he never got over his sudden elevation and fall, but became a sadder and wiser monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and was troublesome, you had only to take down a powder-horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot, screaming and chattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

A PERPLEXING EXPERIENCE.

A FRIEND of mine, whom I met in Charleston, a Turkish Nestorian, was smoking in a forward car, when a very elegantly dressed young lady, of complexion about as light as his own, entered the car and took her seat. She was so refined in her dress and appearance that he supposed that she had made a mistake, and gallantly suggested to her that the ladies' car would be more agreeable; and when she stated that her color, not perceptible to a stranger, prevented her entering there. He conversed with her, and found her intelligent and educated. She was the daughter of one of the wealthy planters of South Carolina. He was that evening publicly ridiculed at the hotel for talking to a "nigger girl" by men who would have done well had they shared her refinement. A few days afterward, remembering the incident, and seeing a lady of apparently mixed blood in the first-class car, he thought she had made a mistake, and, to save anything that might wound her feelings, he politely suggested to her to change to the forward second-class car. She colored up, highly insulted, and, calling her husband from outside, screamed: "This man calls me a nigger!" The husband got into a towering rage, and came near laying violent hands on my poor innocent friend. He was only restrained by some passengers, who explained his position as a foreigner, unacquainted with American peculiarities.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

LADIES IN PARLIAMENT.—Gordon, in his "Antiquities of Parliament," says: "The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas." "The Abbess Hilda," says Bede, "presided in an ecclesiastical synod." In Weightred's great council at Baconfield, A. D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council, along with the king, the bishops, and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abby of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry III's and Edward I's time four abbesses were summoned to Parliament—namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the 35th of Edward III were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by their proxies—namely, Mary, Countess of Norfolk; Alienor, Countess of Ormand; Anna Dispenser; Philippa, Countess of March; Johana Fitzwater; Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Roos; Matilda, Countess of Oxford; and Catherine, Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium tractatum* by their proxies—a privilege peculiar to the peerage to appear and sit by proxy.—*Timbs's "Things not Generally Known."*

DINTZER, the Prussian school-councillor, said: "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian peasant as a being who could complain of me before God, if I did not provide for him the best education, as a man and as a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide."

The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXIII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. NUMBER 1158.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

REMITTANCES MUST BE MADE IN MONEY ORDERS, BANK CHECKS, OR DRAFTS, IF POSSIBLE. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, SEND THE MONEY IN A *REGISTERED LETTER*. THE PRESENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM IS VIRTUALLY AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST LOSSES BY MAIL, AND *ALL POSTMASTERS* ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHENEVER REQUESTED TO DO SO.

BY MAIL, $2 50 for 52 Numbers, in advance.
" 1 50 " 26 " "
" 88 " 13 " "
" 3 00 " 52 " after 3 months.
" 3 50 " 52 " after 6 months.

If delivered in New York, 20 cents per year additional.

Single Copies 10 cents.

PAPERS are forwarded until an explicit order is received by the Publisher for their discontinuance, and all payment of all arrearages is made as required by law.

No names *entered* on the subscription books without the first payment in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, and to forward what is due for the coming year, with or without further reminder from the office.

THE RECEIPT of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the FIRST subscription. RECEIPTS for money remitted to RENEW subscriptions are attached to the wrapper of the paper; but when a postage-stamp is received, the receipt will be sent by mail.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW & CO., No. 188 Fleet Street, are our Agents in London to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Messrs. ROWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our Agents in Paris to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
Editor, Publisher, & Proprietor,
Box 2787,
New York City.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The Independent.

FEET WITHOUT WINGS.

BY HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D.

THERE is yet another lesson to be expounded in the same line of thought under the same illustration set forth last week—viz., That a great many persons who mean to be, and really think they are, disciples, miss ever going above a service on foot, by not conceiving at all the more ethereal range of experience into which true faith would lift them.

They undertake, for example, to become reformers and philanthropists, and really believe that they are more superlatively, genuinely Christian in it than others who have more to say of experiences. They, at least, mean business in their religion; caring little, as they think they ought, for the fervors that are not fervors of work. Their argument, or working force, is commonly human opinion, and the combining and rolling up of great masses of opinion is the means by which they expect to carry their projected reforms. In such a mode of action censure and storm and fiery denunciation are naturally close at hand; and are not much farther off when they assume to be wielding most especially the motive principles of religion. They would be very much hurt by any reluctance to own them as disciples; and yet they do not even conceive themselves, many times, that they are disciples, because of their repentances, or prayers, or the sensing of God by their faith, or by meekness, patience, or any other grace that separates them from the world. Their element is agitation, seldom any way of appeal that bears a look of Christian peace or repose. They have much to say of love; but they visibly hate more strongly than they love. Their very philanthropy is pugnant and oppugnant, and works altogether by that method. Sometimes the reform they are after is a good one, and is sorely wanted; which makes it the more sad that they must drive it by mere human force, going never above, to descend upon it by inspirations there kindled, but keeping their feet and warring with the evils to be removed hand to hand, on the same level with them.

Sometimes, again, there is a way of self-culture attempted in the name of religion, which is not in any proper sense religious, having no element of faith in it, and expecting no uplifting help from gracious inspirations. The self-culture is what a man may do upon himself; mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions, putting himself into the charities he has learned, from Christ perhaps, to admire, finishing himself in the graces that have won his approval or commanded his respect. But the work is a far more hopeless one than he imagines, and is almost sure to result, even visibly, in more affectations of character than are likely to be much approved. Besides, it holds him to a continual self-contemplation, which is selfish, and keeps him all the while filing and polishing on his nature by his will; which is, in fact, the most wearisome possible, or rather impossible, kind of self-attention. The old faults conquered, too, will be coming back on him just when he is conquering another. And, turning round to fight them off, he will find the whole swarm loose upon him again; till, finally, getting worried and vexed and soured and discouraged, he virtually, though perhaps not consciously, gives over his whole undertaking. O, if he could have gone up to Christ, or to God, in a true faith-calmness, and let his faults fall off, as blasted flowers fall off the trees, dislodged by the life-principle in them, his beautiful thought of finishing a character would have been how easily put forward—without a care, too, and in the sweetest liberty. No man finishes a character who does not go above himself, and take the culture of God's own spirit; by that growing out a character from within which cannot be manipulated inward from without. If there be any good gift that cometh from above, and cannot be made below, it is character.

Ritualism is another foot-passenger that, having no sufficient conception of faith, has, of course, no better conception of the higher ranges of life prospected by it. There is, in fact, a gravitating principle in us all that settles us down upon the ritual way when it can. Bound to have a religion of some kind, because we have a religious nature, we begin, almost unwittingly, to have one that is manipulated by our senses and sensuous tastes. We are caught thus by the forms. They are beautiful, and a fine-looking, comely religion they make. All the better that they are to nearly level with our natural faculties, and just as easy to be used without faith as with. These reverential rounds and tiers, these priestly ceremonials—what a charm of worship is in them. How convenient, also, to have a religion that works *ex-opere-operato*, and lets the faiths and fervors take care of themselves. Saying prayers, too—how much better and easier than to pray, and find how to be heard. Having gotten thus a good sufficiency of religion below, and settled their feet down squarely on it, they really think it a considerable improvement. But the sad thing is, that, instead of raising the disciple up to glorious inspirations, and giving him free wing, they humble him and keep him down; so that, if at any time his native longings set him on being more earnest in them, they become, in fact, a superstition.

Again, there is a class of men outside of the church, or sometimes in it, who undertake to be religious or Christian, and really suppose they are because of a certain patronage they give to the church and the Word. What they do not bring in fellowship they propose to add by counsel and management. Consciously not being in the gift of spiritual discernment, their duties will be the better and they will the better know what excesses are to be restrained and what aberrations avoided. And, as there are always a great many reasons why a thing should not be done, to any single reason why it should, they assume, as they are rich in the negatives, to be specially qualified critics. These critical powers, too, they propose to contribute for the benefit of the cause; while others less gifted in such matters may contribute their prayers. Of course, these negatives belong not to the range of the spirit and the glorious properties of God; but to the nether world of fashion, or opinion, or custom, and are only rude, blind prejudices at that. The sermon had too much fault-finding. The deacons are too ready to appear on all occasions. It would be much better if the brethren would be more silent. The women are a great deal more forward and strenuous than belongs to their sex.

O, these unilluminated wisdoms, that have only feet and no wings at all—it is as if eagles had fallen out of their element and descended to be cranes, pleased that the legs they stand upon have grown so tall and trim, and are able to wade in such deep water. But, alas! for these infantry birds; if they could but drop their uncomely stilts, to soar as eagles do and burn their wings in the sun, they would be as much higher in their range as they pretend high standing less. Giving themselves over in trust to the Saviour, instead of giving their opinions and tastes, their patronage of his cause might cease, and their contributions to it have a worthier significance.

Once more, there is a class who distrust all the supposed experiences in religion, doing it thoughtfully, as they suppose, on grounds of sufficient reason. All visions and revelations of the Lord they disrespect. It offends them to hear anything said of spiritual discernment, or the discerning of spirits, or of special gifts, or of divine monitions, or of answers to prayer, or of calls to particular duties and works They like to see things keep the level of Nature more nearly, and observe a more prudent and judiciously moderated way. Inspirations are nothing; judgments everything. And they have it as a maxim that soaring experiences of every kind, all supernatural uplftings and fervors, are only fantastics that had best be avoided. Now Moses was a great lawgiver, and has always been considered a very solid man; but he was most certainly in ad itferent way. Or, taking a later and more strictly Christian example, the Apostle Paul, what shall we say of that story he tells the Corinthians of his very strange experience "fourteen years ago"? Perhaps he was a little bewildered by it himself, and has kept the thing under advisement all this time, to be sure of it. But he is able now, as we see, to glory somewhat. Was he not caught up to the third heaven? Was he not even doubtful whether he was in the body or out of the body? Why, it is a first point, is it not, to know that we are in the body. And some of us would be as good as nowhere if not in the body. True, the great man talks in his overmodesty here of glorying in his "infirmities"; but he dares, we see, to glory a little, nevertheless. And it was his way to be going up always into these high regions, so that he was not sure at times whether he had a thing by revelation or not, and even had a considerable notion that angels were getting high impressions out of him and God's work in him and by him. Yes, he was just the kind of high-flying saint that the wise-blind folk of this world most surely disrespect. Not knowing what faith is, how could they know to what third heaven it may lift? So they called him "mad," as we know. They could not call him a mystic, or a quietest, or a pietist, or a Methodist, or a Calvinist, or a Low Churchman; for these terms of stigma were not yet ready. So they called him "mad," because he did not stay on foot in their level of sanity. Was he then a flighty person? Does not the world even bow down to him, nevertheless, as the grand, intellectual, theologic chief of Christianity? And was there ever, in fact, a soul more massive and sublimely steady in its equilibrium than his?

What, now, having all these expositions before us, is the conclusion of the whole matter? What but this, that true religion according to the Christian idea makes an immensely wide chasm by the faith at which it begins, or in which it is born? It is not any mere playing out of Nature on its own level; but it is the lifting up of the man above himself in a transformation that makes him new to himself. No more flesh, but spirit, ranging above the world in all the liberties of the spirit. In so far as he is a Christian, he ranges, in another sphere, and becomes the citizen of another kingdom. This he will believe, and will not only dare to be thus lifted, but will scarcely dare not to be. For, whatever disrespect he may encounter, in what so many will consider his fantastic way, he will have evidences in himself that ask no certification. Besides, he will have learned, shortly, that the only safe *way of living* for him is the highest, and that no other is entirely safe. For in this highest range he will be conscious that his disorders are quelled, his internal jars and discords laid, his irruptions and tumults brought under, and a glorious serenity and clearness, pervasive as the day, established in him. All which, if he settles away from his trust, or sinks below his calling, gives way correspondently before the reflucnt forces of night and nature in him, and leaves him sweltering in the old misrule. The ancients had a fabled giant who could not be subdued, because, whenever he fell, his mother, the earth, let such power into him that he forthwith sprung up, at the moment of contact, and slew his antagonist; till, finally, Hercules, discovering the secret, held him up in his grapple, not allowing him to touch the ground, and so crushed him. Exactly contrary it is with the Christian. The earth is not his mother, he is a child of the sun; and, if he descends to settle on the ground, his strength vanishes.

If, then, we are to make our ascent into this higher plane of true Christian experience, it will be seen that all the ties which bind us down, or hold us to our feet, must be effectually cut by our habitual self-renunciations. Not even right hands and right eyes can be kept back from the sacrifice. Selfishness and self-indulgence are no more for us. Coming down no more upon the world, we must lift up everything we do in it, and hope from it, into that pure life of sacrifice and trust in which we abide with our Master. It must be with us here as it was with Noah when he made the Ark. He did not expect partly to wade and partly to float; but he went in, he and his, taking all the freight of his world-stock with him, when the Lord shut him in. The waters sow became his element, and he had no other. So, when we go up into faith, we need to be shut in by severance from every natural trust. Our expectation must be rested on God, not on pillars of any kind below—pillars are not wanted under wings.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIA WAR.

BY L. MARIA CHILD.

I HAVE a strong natural tendency to resist injustice, whatsoever form it may take; and this tendency makes me impatient when I hear people say: "My sympathies were with Prussia at the *beginning* of the war; but my feelings have changed since she has *invaded* France." That is precisely the way the English aristocracy, and our own Copperheads, talked concerning our War of the Rebellion. They were full of sympathy for the South, because she was resisting invaders, they said; entirely ignoring the fact that we had no choice left but to besiege Richmond or have New York besieged. Lord John Russell affirmed that "the South was fighting for independence, and the North for empire." And some among us manifest a similar unfairness in deciding upon the merits of the contest between France and Prussia. Some glance carelessly at the surface of things, and pronounce their dictum without examination. Others seem to be blinded by a partisan feeling, which prompts them to hurrah for everything done by what bears the name of a republic, be it right or wrong.

To my mind, it is a plain truth that France, by indulging her propensity to conquest, forced Prussia into this war; and France, by her blind arrogance, and her insane pride of old military renown, prevents the cessation of the war.

This is no new game on the part of France. For more than a hundred and fifty years she has been harrassing Germany with unprovoked invasions, spoliations, and robberies. Louis XIV took a fancy to add the Upper Rhine Country to his dominions; and, as Strasbourg was the key to the coveted region, he secretly stationed French troops in the vicinity in time of peace, and, while many of the inhabitants were absent at Frankfort Fair, they marched in and took possession of the city. On the flimsiest of pretexts, that corrupt king entered into a series of wars with various German states, during which he burned villages, leveled cities to the ground, pillaged palaces and cathedrals, broke open royal tombs to carry off the silver coffins, stripped the peasantry of the last remnant of food and the last vestige of clothing, and turned them adrift to freeze and starve. When the French commander was remonstrated with for perpetrating such barbarities, he replied: "It is the king's pleasure"; and showed a list of a thousand more towns and villages that he was ordered to destroy. This process went on for nine years; and that was the way France obtained possession of Alsace and Lorraine. The people lost all sense of justice in their insolent pride of conquest. They gloried in their royal robber, and called him Louis *le Grand*. Their appetite grew by what it fed on. Not satisfied with the provinces thus acquired by force, they began to assert the doctrine that the whole German Empire, as it was under Charlemagne, belonged to Louis *le Grand*. But the death of the King of Spain was approaching, and Louis wished to seize the opportunity to take possession of that country; so Germany obtained a respite. When a treaty of peace was entered into, some indemnification was asked for the many millions of property stolen or destroyed; to which the French coolly replied: "War has many evils. If the Germans want satisfaction, let them march into the center of France and conquer and plunder what they can." Several European nations entered into a league of defense against the French monarch, whom William the Third of England declared to be "a disturber of the peace and the common enemy of all Christendom." They checked him in his prodigate career; and at last he died, and the world was well rid of him.

About a century later, there appeared in France another "disturber of the peace, and common enemy of all Christendom." We all know how he ravaged Europe, dethroning kings, slaughtering peasants, robbing cities of their pictures and statues, and enriching himself by levying heavy contributions wherssoever he would. The old desire to take possession of the beautiful Rhine Country was renewed in him with redoubled strength. He set himself to work to weaken Germany, by artfully exciting jealousies and rivalries between the states. He was never at a loss for pretexts to make wars upon any cities or territories that he coveted. No pen can describe what Germany suffered at the hands of this military despot. There was no security for property or life. Everywhere the poor peasants were flying from the fire and sword in his war-path. He seized upon province after province, and made them up into kingdoms for his relatives and favorites. Prussia was dismantled of all her territory between the Elbe and the Rhine, and he marched into Berlin and carried off what he chose of the trophies and ornaments of the city. France gloried in her imperial robber, and surnamed him Napoleon *le Grand*. But, at last, the harassed nations of Europe were obliged to enter into a league of defense against him also. The reckless brigand was put under guard, and much of the stolen property was restored to those from whom he had wrested it. And finally he died; and the world was well rid of him.

But the restoring of their stolen property was regarded by the French as a humiliation, and it never ceased to rankle in their bosoms. They longed to regain possession of the Rhine, and to enter upon a new career of what they termed glory. In about half a century another Napoleon appeared on the stage, and sought to make himself popular by gratifying this propensity of the French people. Without any cause for war, he proposed to them to invade Berlin; and they rent the air with their cries of rejoicing. They set out upon their march, and began to renew the old process of taking German towns. But the Germans had learned, by bitter experience, that it was wise to present a united front to their common enemy. They marched swiftly into France, in order to keep their troublesome and unscrupulous neighbors too much occupied at home to have leisure for invading Prussia. Napoleon surrendered himself to their victorious armies, but told them it was entirely his own act, and that the government he had left in France would in no wise be held responsible for it—the plain English of which seemed to be: I have saved my own bacon by surrendering; but I offer you no security that France will not carry on her project of marching to Berlin.

The Regency he left to represent him at home was overthrown, and a Provisional Government, with Jules Favre at its head, was hastily formed to meet the exigences of the time. It styles itself a republic; but the French people have twice voted that they would have Louis Napoleon for their Emperor, and would sustain the constitution he had provided for them, and they have never rescinded that vote. They have never voted for the Republic, and have never been asked to vote for it! Prussia agreed to put no obstacles in the way of a free and fair vote of the French people, even in the provinces which they held by right of conquest. But, for some reason or other, the Provisional Government did not choose to decide the question by an appeal to the people. Louis Blanc, a conspicuous Republican, says he thinks the people would not vote to sustain the Provisional Government. An odd sort of republic that! Jules Favre, in his interview with Bismarck, acknowledged that the government he represented could give Prussia no security that France would keep any treaty they might make. This placed Prussia in a very perplexing dilemma. She was very willing to receive proposals for peace, which in common justice ought to have proceeded from the nation that without cause of offense, made the war. But there was no government that would hold itself responsible for the observance of a treaty. According to the papers, Jules Favre thought the terms suggested by the Prussian Government were not unreasonable; but, when he returned, his associates scouted all pacific suggestions. When fortune turned against Louis Napoleon, he was loaded with bitter execrations; not for his unprincipled project of invading Prussia, but for the humiliation his defeat had brought upon France. At that moment France would have better consulted her own true dignity if she had said to Prussia: "This war was an unjust one. Let us bring it to an end on terms that will not be dishonorable to either of the great nations unfortunately involved in it." But France, in renouncing her Devil, did not renounce his works. She wrathfully refused to treat for peace on any terms so long as any Prussians remained on the soil of France; which was much the same as saying: "Go home with your armies, and then we will inform you what compensation we will offer for the slaughter of your people, and the millions upon millions we have compelled you to expend in defense of your homes. Meanwhile, our march to Berlin will remain an open question." What candid person can blame Prussia for not complying with the arrogant demand to relinquish the advantages she had gained at such terrible cost, and march off without any settlement concerning indemnity for the past and security for the future? Did the arrogance of her restless neighbor during a hundred and fifty years render such a prospect a very hopeful one? I judge that her chance for security against marauding incursions would be very similar to that of the United States if she had withdrawn her armies from the South because the rebels refused to lay down their arms until she had done so. Of all nations upon earth, France has the least right to call upon the world for sympathy because her soil has been invaded in self-defense, when her own history is filled with her invasions of other countries for mere purposes of conquest; Some say Prussia is fighting for conquest, but the charge seems to me unjust. She entered into the war in defense of her own soil; and she continues it until she can obtain a guaranty against future depredations, which France shows not the slightest disposition to give. When the brave and devout Körner sacrificed his young life to rescue Germany from the intolerable tyranny of the First Napoleon, he recorded in his famous "Battle Hymn"

"This is no strife for worldly goods;
The hollest defend we with our swords."

And that is to-day the sentiment which inspires the loyal heart of Germany.

The following extract from a letter written to me by an American friend, who has spent the past year on the Rhine, will give some insight into the state of feeling there:

"It is a gloomy time to be in Germany. In America you hear of the victories; but here we are surrounded by poverty and mourning, brought on by this fearful war. I see here no signs of pride or triumph over the victories that have been gained. The people look solemn and earnest as they crowd about the telegrams posted up in the streets, and the soldiers look stern and sad. The solemn, steadfast earnestness with which the Germans entered upon the war that was forced upon them was very different from the 'lightness of heart' of the French Assembly. And in the way in which the war is carried on, and in all that the people do or say, I see very little of the elation of victory; but, rather, a deep regret that a necessity for the work of destruction still continues, coupled with a stern determination to do it so thoroughly that it will not have to be repeated for many years. It would touch you to hear '*Die Wacht am Rhein*' sung by the regiments as they march away from their homes. The other day I was amused to hear about twenty little schoolboys, marching along, with satchels and slates swung over their shoulders, singing in full chorus, and in perfect time and tune, '*Die Wacht am Rhein*.' Some of them were so young they could not speak the words plainly. When I think that if the French had prospered in their plans this noble, true, earnest Germany might have been conquered and overrun by half-civilized Zouaves and Turcos, led by a false, conceited government, I cannot feel thankful enough to Providence that the moral and intellectual progress of the human race was not allowed to receive such a check. Is not the moral difference between the two people indicated by the tissue of falsehoods which the French leaders have fabricated, from the beginning of the war till the present time, while despatches sent home from the German army have always proved literally true? The German people have been very reluctant to believe that it would be necessary to bombard Paris. I see it announced by the last telegrams that the bombardment of Paris *must* go on, because it will not do to keep the soldiers there longer than is absolutely necessary during this severely cold weather. It is stated that the forts are to be bombarded; and that, unfortunately, it cannot be helped if some shells fall into the city itself. If the French had brought their armies to Berlin, can any one imagine they would have manifested any such hesitation and consideration."

"I am surprised that the American sympathy for Germany is so lukewarm. I cannot understand how sympathy with the unfortunate should so twist their moral judgment. We were sorry for the missfortunes of the Southerners; but we never thought them in the *right* on account of their sufferings in being conquered. I suppose some of our countrymen are carried away by the word republic. But what has the French Republic done to prove itself better than the French Empire? People seem to think that, because the French have cast aside Louis Napoleon, therefore they are to be sympathized with and admired. They forget that it was only want of success that made him unpopular. He might be profligate, or knavish, or anything else; he was still an idol with the French so long as he succeded in his schemes. To think of their making such an outcry about giving up an inch of their territory, when they have so long boasted that it was *their* object to gobble up this beautiful Rhine Country!"

"DOING WHAT OTHERS WILL NOT DO."

BY REV. F. A. NOBLE.

"WHY do you worry yourself, and well-nigh wear the life out of you in these things?" said one man to another, not long ago, whom he found engaged in what would ordinarily be accounted an irksome, thankless task. "Because," was the prompt reply, "I have trained myself into the habit of *doing what others will not do*." It was a rare answer. And it made my eyes swim to think how there had been poured into those few words the very essence of all genuine Christian love.

There are two classes of duties which it is very hard to get done.

One is the little things which are so insignificant as to attract no attention and win no recognition, and which are, nevertheless, so important that the machinery of life is set ajar and clogged in all its movements if they are not carefully attended to.

The other is the repulsive, disagreeable services, from which most men shrink, and from which all would shrink were they not impelled to them by a well-trained spirit of self-denial and fidelity.

And "the rarity of Christian charity under the sun" is not more marked and lamentable than in the absence of this disposition from the world. After all these long centuries of the "God with us"; after all this leavening of the heart of humanity with the sweet influences of the Gospel; after all this studying of the precepts and of the life of the Son of Man; after all this experience of the blessedness of sacrifice, it is still the customary and pleasant and easy and noticeable things which men and women are most eager to do. If there be hard tasks to perform, and unostentatious services to render, and thankless duties to discharge, excuses are sought, evasions are practiced, and the whole, if possible, is turned over to other hands. The struggle is to find the smooth, crossless ways of life. There is little willingness to do the obscure, unpleasant, and outwardly unrewarding offices of affection and faith. Selfishness rules.

What is wanted is, more of the considerate supplemental love, indicated in the phrase "doing what others will not do." The love which holds itself ready to repair damages; the love which watches, and hurries to supply deficiencies; that replenishes the oil in wasted, flickering lamps, whose needs others do not observe; that binds up bruises which else would be neglected; that whispers comfort in hearts whose desolateness the most overlook; that carries light into souls where some secret doubt, unsuspected of the many, overclouds and glooms, into rooms where some unpublished sorrow has brought darkness; that stands back until others have chosen the service which is wanted with inclination, and then, with true heart and hand, takes up the unpopular work and does what otherwise would be left undone—this is the kind of love for which the hour pleads; for it is of the Master's own infinite love, and one who walks in the grace of it, and breathes its atmosphere, and lives a life which witnesses to its regnancy in the soul, knows what it is to have "the kingdom of God within."

Of the kind of love that is conspicuous on parade-days; that will smile complacently so long as it can sit in the highest seat in the synagogue; that clamors for acknowledgment, and straightway turns into something quite other than love if it does not get acknowledgment on the spot; that will press the cup fondly to the lips so long as its contents minister a delight to the senses, but dashes it hastily down so soon as there is any taste of bitterness in it; that will go out into the beautiful sunshiny fields to gather flowers, but, when it is suggested that they be borne away to lend cheer and fragrance to sick-rooms, politely declines the overture in favor of somebody else; that stretches out the hand to take, rarely ever opens it to give; that will yield assent to any teaching of duty so long as it can sit with clean hands and slippered feet, and be played upon with dulcet strains; but, when hard, grimy work is to be done, and rough thorny ways are to be trodden, has that very convenient gospel in which all is liberty and nothing is self-denial—of this whimsical, spasmodic mock love there is altogether too much. Better that every vestige of it were turned over to that remorseless fate which sooner or later awaits all shams and pretenses whatsoever.

Real, dutiful love, however, can never be in excess. And the reformation and evangelization of the world will linger until there are many, instead of few, who are willing to do what others will not. There must be less crowding about and scheming for places of honor and reward and ease. The lowly places, where good deeds done stand but small chance of securing trumpeting from house-tops, and where toil must consent to go without any earthly emolument—the places where seeds are to be scattered, though it is morally certain that only other hands can reap the harvest—are the ones which need to be filled, and which are very hard to get filled.

Here is visiting to be done. It is not very trying to go into homes where the appointments are elegant, and the manners are cultivated, and the children are sweet, and the welcomes are courteous. Any number of people stand ready to cross such thresholds. But who will go into the straitened homes where everything wears the air of the daily toil by which the daily bread is earned?—into the homes where there is rudeness, it may be uncleanliness, possibly the repulsiveness of dissipation? *Who will do what others will not?*

Here is money to be raised. One after another, in a group of ten, will say: "I will give," and "I will give," and "I will give"; and they will all give. But who of the whole number will say: "I will solicit." No. The "begging," as it is contemptuously called, is the thankless, disagreeable part of the service. And whole circles will join in chorus and say: "We will not beg." "You must find somebody else to do the begging." And, sure enough, somebody else has to be found. *Who will do what others will not?*

Here is a call for the ministration of a charity. "Draw on me,' says one; and "I will do something," says another; and "I will help you out, if there is any lack," responds a third. And so it runs. It is not difficult in instances of actual distress to find open purses. I have yet to have my first experience of the failure of an appeal of this sort to awaken practical sympathy. But who will wind his way through dark alleys, and climb rickety stairs, to chambers where weary, helpless invalids lie? Who will go and sit down and for a half-hour patiently breathe the stifled air of the narrow room where the sick widow watches over her sick children, and hear her sad plaint; and, in return for her story of sorrow, give her along with material aid, the cheer of brave, encouraging words and the strength of a stout, warm heart? Ah! What a multitude of finely-dressed ladies and gentlemen are seen suddenly shaking their heads! What is the matter? Why, this giving of personal sympathy, this actual imparting of something out of one's own life to another life, is the most trying and costly of all giving. There is no possible giving, indeed, that is at all comparable to it. When kindly-hearted people say, "You may have our money, all of it that you wish, for these benevolent objects," they are entitled to much credit, and they shall have it. There are so many who will not even give of their wealth to help the needy. But giving has in it the marrow and merit of sacrifice only when it involves something of one's self. And the hardest of all giving is that in which time is surrendered, and natural reluctance is conquered, and the warm, healthful sympathies of the heart are laid down at the feet of the poor and despondent. *Who will do what others will not?*

Alas! in these and many other particulars of loving self-devotion, and with hardly more exceptions in proportion than existed when he wrote to the Philippians, that awful indictment of the apostle still holds good: "For all seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." Not the spirit of the Master, without which no man can be his, in this.

It is true of *Him* that he did what others could not for poor, struggling men. It is also true that he did what others would not do. These are amongst the lustrous facts of his earthly career. To those from whom the high and the cultivated and the rich turned away in proud disdain he went with tenderest pity. It was the lost whom he sought out. It was to the helpless and neglected that he gave his divine care. It was over the weak that he threw the shelter of his divine protection. Many of the finest sayings which have come down to us out of his mouth are those in which instruction and forgiveness were imparted to the outcast. Publicans and sinners found open refuge in his love, and his strength always took on helpful forms. Men in his day, as in ours, thought all associations must have their secret in "taste." And they marveled at the vulgar inclinations which could lead one like Jesus into such strange fellowships. In his great love he was "doing what others would not do." He took his place and exercised his ministry at the bottom. Only "afar off" do we follow him. The feet-washing is a simple lesson we have not yet learned. Yet there always have been and there still are illustrious exceptions to this general self-seeking. In nothing was Paul more eminently a disciple of his Lord, than in the generous way in which he lavished his life for the good of those who were in chiefest need. When he could be "offerred upon the sacrifice and service of" man's "faith," it was a "joy" to him. All through the centuries there have been choice souls who were animated by the same divine purpose. Some of the generations have been prolific of them. And the nations are where they are to-day, in progress and civilization, because of the heroic self-abnegation with which such have flung themselves down on the altar of humanity. Such spirits exist to light up our land and time. Verily, one and all, these souls shall have their reward. "He that findeth his life shall lose it; *and he that loseth his life, for my sake, shall find it.*"

May there not be added just one word of pleading for a more perfect consecration to the obscure and disagreeable and irksome tasks which confront us in our Christian life? In this direction the life of the Divine One beckons. In this service, more easily and frequently than we think, shall the soul mount into the ecstasies of rapturous communion.

Happy the man! happy the woman! on whose memorial tablet it can be written: "Here sleeps one whom Love had trained into *the habit of doing what others would not do.*"

A WOMAN'S LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

IF one more proof was needed of the honor which American men pay with so much avidity to the works of their country-women which challenge their admiration, it was given in the rotunda of the Capitol, at the unveiling of Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln. Every day affords us some new illustration of the fact that the women of this land have only to perfect their power, and prove equal to their opportunity, to possess the utmost "right" which the wildest "princess" of them all can imagine. As a rule, the American man is inclined to be even more generous than just

The Independent.

"SUCH AS I HAVE GIVE I THEE."

BY S. H. BROWNE.

I HAVE no treasures such as men most value—
Silver and gold and gems,
With which the great adorn their princely raiment,
And kings their diadems.

I have no Tyrian robes, no costly ermines,
No trappings grand and gay;
I dwell within an humble, moss-grown cottage,
From splendors far away.

Yet will I give thee, O afflicted brother,
Such as I have received;
For thou art most unhappy, grief-worn, wretched,
Discouraged and bereaved.

My soul's best sympathy, sincerely proferred,
(No smooth, unmeaning talk),
Shall hearten thee; my hand, both strong and willing,
Bid thee to "rise and walk."

And thus, God helping, thou shalt gain new courage,
New faith, new hope, new strength,
Till thou forgettest weakness, pain, and halting—
Erect and sound at last.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

No. XXXIV.

MASSACHUSETTS—GOVERNOR EVERETT'S MESSAGE—ACTION OF LEGISLATURE.

THE zeal, activity, and uncompromising character of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts had brought upon them in an especial manner the hostility of the slave-masters and the condemnation of their Northern friends. The bold, outspoken, and unsparing criticisms of the *Liberator* upon Slavery in all its forms, and upon all who countenanced that iniquity, increased its friends and encouraged its enemies. At that time, perhaps, the most thorough and radical anti-slavery men in the country were found in Massachusetts, and nowhere was hostility to them more distinctly pronounced.

Edward Everett was then governor of Massachusetts. Trained for the pulpit, he early yielded to the claims of literature and public affairs. He was a ripe and accurate scholar, a gentleman of large attainments, a brilliant and polished rhetorician, a graceful and impressive orator. He entered Congress the earnest supporter of the administration of John Quincy Adams. On the 9th of March, 1836, in response to an imputation upon Northern representatives that they desired to change the basis of representation, and would refuse to suppress a servile rebellion, he took an occasion to make an elaborate speech, avowing his opposition to any such purpose, and his readiness to render any aid the latter might require. "Sir," he said, "I am no soldier. My habits and education are very unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack on my back and put a musket on my shoulder than that of putting down a servile insurrection at the South." He rendered more sad and significant the tenor of such a pledge by his defense of slavery in the same speech. "The great relation of servitude," he said, "in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. It is a condition of life as well as any other to be justified by morality, religion, and international law." These sentiments created no little surprise. Churchill C. Cambreling, a native of North Carolina, then a leading member of the House from New York, sharply and eloquently rebuked these gratuitous admissions, defenses, and pledges. If he had learned, he said, in the University of Gottingen, such sentiments, instead of returning to his native land, he would have journeyed eastward, would have "followed the course of the dark-rolling Danube," "crossed the Euxine," and "laid his head upon the footstool of the Sultan, and besought him to place his feet upon the neck of the recreant citizen of a recreant republic."

Entering the gubernatorial chair with such sentiments and antecedents, it is not strange that Mr. Everett's response to these Southern demands should have been humiliating in the extreme. Though mortified and indignant, anti-slavery men were not surprised to read in his annual message of that year these admissions and recommendations: "Whatever by direct and necessary operation is calculated to excite an insurrection among the slaves has been held by highly respectable legal authority an offense against the peace of the commonwealth, which may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law." And again: "The patriotism of all classes must be invoked to abstain from a discussion which, by exasperating the master, can have no other effect than to render more oppressive the condition of the slave; and which, if not abandoned, there is great reason to fear, will prove the rock on which the Union will split." This portion of the message was referred to a joint committee of five, of which George Lunt, then a senator from the county of Essex and a resident of Newburyport, was chairman. To the same committee were also referred the communications which had been received from the legislatures of the several slaveholding states, requesting the enactment of laws making it penal for citizens of non-slaveholding states to speak or publish sentiments such as had been uttered in anti-slavery meetings and printed in anti-slavery tracts and newspapers. It was a dark and trying hour for the friends of the slave. Everywhere spoken against, bitterly assailed by the public press, and subjected to mob violence, they had reason to be alarmed at these demands for penal legislation. The board of managers of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society took immediate action. By their order, Rev. Samuel J. May, the corresponding secretary, addressed a letter to the legislative committee, asking permission to appear before it, and give reasons why there should be no action against the freedom of speech and of the press, or condemnatory of the Abolitionists. The request was granted; and, on the 4th of March, a hearing was had in the hall of the house of representatives.

Mr. Lucas, a member of the committee, thought the gentlemen who had sought a hearing were premature in their action, that they had no reason to suppose that the committee would do anything prejudicial to them, and that they should have waited until the committee had reported. To this objection Mr. May most pertinently replied that he and his associates belonged to that class of persons censured by the governor in his message, and referred to in the communications from the Southern States. To avert any action of the legislature that might infringe upon the liberty of speech or of the press, or any legislative censures upon the Abolitionists, they had sought an interview with the committee. Mr. Lucas then remarked that it was very improper for the gentlemen of the Anti-slavery Society to proceed upon the supposition that the legislature would enact any laws abridging the liberty of speech and of the press, which it could not constitutionally do.

To these remarks Mr. May replied that the Abolitionists did not fear the enactment of any penal laws; but they were apprehensive that condemnatory resolutions might be adopted, which they would deprecate even more than penal laws. Mr. Mosely, member of the committee from Newburyport, expressed the hope that nothing would preclude the committee from giving a hearing, as he wished for information—desired to know what Abolitionism was, to what it was tending, and how far it went. Mr. Lucas having withdrawn his objection, Mr. May then proceeded to sketch the origin and history of the Abolition movements in the United States. The anti-slavery societies, he said, consisted of a band of men associated together to overthrow the system of American slavery by intellectual and moral means. This position of the Abolitionists was thus presented to the committee with great accuracy and clearness by one who had been among the very earliest to accept the doctrine of immediate emancipation, and who, having been thus identified with the anti-slavery cause, was familiar with its origin, principles, and history.

Ellis Grey Loring followed in a well-defined, clear, and forcible argument. He denied the right of the legislature to enact penal laws or votes of censure upon the past doings of abolition societies. He strenuously denied, too, that the Abolitionists had done anything inconsistent with the law of nations or the Constitution of the United States. He also claimed the moral right to labor for the extirpation of slavery, or any other evil, from the world. He closed his speech with these words: "A great principle is involved in the decision of the legislature. I esteem as nothing, in comparison, our feelings or wishes as individuals. Personal interests sink into insignificance here. Sacrifice us, if you will; but do not wound liberty through us. Care nothing for men; but let the oppressor and his apologist, whether at the North or the South, beware of the certain defeat which attends him who is found fighting against God."

The committee was then briefly addressed by Mr. Garrison. He maintained that the Abolitionists were laboring to accomplish the very object for which the Union was formed; and their doctrines, obeyed, if not too late, would save it. He declared that the alternative was presented to the people of New England either to submit to be gagged by Southern taskmasters or to labor unceasingly for the removal of slavery from the country. "We loudly boast of our free country," he said, "and of the union of these states; yet I have no country! As a New Englander and as an Abolitionist, I am excluded by a bloody proscription from one-half of the national territory; and so is every man who is known to regard slavery with abhorrence. Where is our Union? and of what value is it to me, or to any one who believes that liberty is the inalienable right of every man, independent of the color of his skin or the texture of his hair? We cannot enjoy the privileges of the Union. The right of free and safe locomotion from one part of the land to the other is denied to us, except on peril of our lives! They who preach that slaveholding is sin, and that immediate emancipation is the duty of every master, might as safely leap into a den of lions, or into a fiery furnace, as to go into the Southern States!"

William Goodell reminded the committee that, as the people were not prepared to receive a law which should infringe the liberty of speech, the opposers of abolition were driven to the necessity of operating indirectly against them. He protested against any legislative censure, because it would be a usurpation of authority. The legislature was not a judicial body, and had no right to pronounce condemnation on any one. He was here interrupted by Mr. Lunt, who sharply said: "You must not indulge in such remarks, sir. We cannot sit here and permit you to instruct us as to the duties of the legislature." In spite, however, of this interruption, Mr. Goodell proceeded, and maintained with great force that the Constitution secured to the Abolitionists the right to do all they had done or intended to do.

Professor Charles Follen had been selected by the board of managers as one of the committee to appear before the legislative committee. Born in Germany, he had joined in his youth the young men of that country in emancipating his native land from French domination. Devoted to liberty, he was driven by persecution to seek a home in the United States. Honored for his profound scholarship and beloved for his private virtues, he was made professor in Harvard University. On the establishment of the *Liberator* he early sought out its editor, and at great personal sacrifice took and maintained his position among the despised Abolitionists. He commenced his speech with a series of philosophical remarks upon the rights of man, the spirit and purposes of republican institutions in the United States, and maintained that liberty of speech was essential to the maintenance of the government. He referred to the attempts to excite odium against the Abolitionists, and to the demands of Southern legislatures for the suppression of their doctrines by penal laws. He referred to the Faneuil Hall meeting of the citizens of Boston, and to its censure of the Abolitionists, which the mob regarded as a warrant for its proceedings on the 21st of October. "Now, gentlemen," he asked, "may we not reasonably anticipate that similar consequences would follow the expression by the legislature of a similar condemnation? Would not the mob again undertake to execute the informal sentence of the general court? Would it not let loose again its bloodhounds upon us? "Stop, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Lunt. "You may not pursue this course of remark. It is insulting to this committee, and the legislature which they represent." Dr. Follen calmly remarked that he had not intimated, nor did he believe, that the legislature would countenance an act of violence. But Mr. Lunt curtly replied: "The committee consider the remarks you have made very improper, and cannot permit you to proceed." Dr. Follen then sat down, amid evidences of deep emotion and displeasure on the part of the audience at this conduct of the chairman. Mr. Mosely earnestly remonstrated with Mr. Lunt; and Mr. May explicitly declared his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the committee. He expressed his regret that the chairman had stopped Dr. Follen, and concurred entirely with that gentleman in expressing the opinion that a vote of censure by the legislature would give encouragement to such scenes of violence.

To this Mr. Lunt sharply replied: "Whatever you, sir, and your associates may think of the remarks of Dr. Follen, it is for the committee to decide whether they were proper or improper. You are not to dictate to us in what manner we shall conduct the proceedings of this examination." He told the representatives of the Anti-slavery Society that they had no right to claim a hearing, and that it was a matter of special favor that they had been admitted to that interview at all. Mr. May reminded the committee that the senate chamber was then occupied by committees listening to individuals touching the interests of moneyed institutions; that they had sought an interview on a subject infinitely greater than all the moneyed interests in the land—the cause of freedom and humanity. To this Mr. Lunt tartly answered: "I conceive, sir, that you are here to exculpate yourselves, if you can, from the charges laid against you; and not to instruct us as to what we are to do in reference to the communications we have received from certain other states."

To this impertinent and gratuitous remark Mr. May responded: "We are not here, sir, as culprits. We do not feel like culprits, nor do we mean to act as such. We know that we are aiming to accomplish a great public good, and to avert great national evils. We feel that we are standing up before the world in the defense of high moral and religious principles—principles the continued disregard of which must bring ruin on our country. We have come in the hope that we may do something to induce the State of Massachusetts to take a stand worthy of herself, to stand up as a bulwark that shall stay and turn back the proud waves of oppression which are rolling over the land." Mr. Loring desired to know what their rights were. After consultation, Mr. May notified the committee that they would present a remonstrance to the legislature the next day, and hoped that they might hereafter meet the committee with a better understanding of their rights.

The next day a memorial was presented to the legislature, complaining of this treatment of the committee, and asking the recognition of their right to appear and give their reasons why the legislature should not pass resolutions of condemnation against the Abolitionists. This memorial was referred to the committee, and on the afternoon of the 8th another hearing was granted in the hall of the house of representatives. The hall was thronged by gentlemen and ladies, who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Samuel E. Sewall addressed the committee against yielding to the demands of the slaveholding states, which would, he said, be to subvert the foundations of our civil liberties, and make it criminal to obey the laws of God and follow the example of Jesus Christ. He maintained, if Massachusetts were to pass the laws required of her, punishing her citizens for speaking and writing against slavery, it would not repress the opinions of Abolitionists. "Who and what," he asked, "are the men whose mouths it is proposed to stop by violence and unconstitutional laws? Men of integrity, of piety, of zeal, of perseverance, of intelligence—men who are conscientiously devoted to their opinions, and as ready to suffer imprisonment, fines, stripes, persecutions, and death for the sake of their opinions and their consciences, as ever was any persecuted sect."

Dr. Follen then maintained, with mingled mildness and firmness, the sacred rights of free discussion. The legislature, he contended, could not censure freedom of speech in the Abolitionists without preparing the way to censure it in other citizens who might for the moment be obnoxious to the majority. He expressed the opinion that the mobs which had brought so much discredit upon the country had acted under the delusion that the Abolitionists wanted to infringe the compacts of the Constitution and destroy the Union. "As a friend of liberty," he said, "I am glad to be able to look upon the popular excitement from which my friends have suffered in this light; but when Judge Lynch has presided, I must say, as I said the other day —" "I call you to order!" passionately exclaimed Mr. Lunt. "This is not respectful to the committee." Dr. Follen expressed his unconsciousness of saying anything disrespectful to the committee and significantly asked if he must understand that speaking disrespectfully of mobs was speaking disrespectfully of the committee? To this inquiry Mr. Lunt replied that the allusion was improper, and could not be permitted while he occupied the chair. Mr. Mosely expressed his dissent from the decision of the chairman, saw nothing disrespectful in Dr. Follen's remarks, and pronounced him entirely in order. Dr. Follen then proceeded, and closed without further interruption.

William Goodell followed in a terse, able, and eloquent speech, in which he charged upon those who promulgated the doctrines embodied in the documents from the Southern States before the committee an attempt "to destroy the free labor of the North, and reduce our free laboring citizens to the physical and moral condition of their slaves." He quoted the language of Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, then in the Senate of the United States, and of Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, in which they maintained, in substance, that the laboring population of no nation on earth was entitled to liberty, or capable of enjoying it. He then charged the Southern legislatures with "a deep and foul conspiracy against the liberties of the free laboring people of the North. Here he was interrupted by the chairman, and told that "he must not charge Southern States with a foul conspiracy, nor treat their public documents with disrespect." Mr. Goodell, proceeding, quoted the language of Governor McDuffie's message, and the action of the South Carolina legislature; and, pointing to the Southern documents lying upon the table of the committee, characterized them as fetters for Northern freemen, and asked this pregnant question: "Mr. Chairman, are you prepared to attempt putting them on?" Here Mr. Lunt, with great warmth, cried out: "Stop, sir! Sit down, sir! The committee will hear no more of this." Mr. Goodell firmly remarked that his duty was discharged; that they came there as freemen, and they would go away as freemen should. The audience had watched the proceedings with the deepest interest; and some one exclaimed, as the voice of Mr. Goodell fell upon their ear: "Let us go quickly, lest we be made slaves." Mr. May appealed again to the chairman to be heard; but he intimated that the committee had heard enough.

As the excited and indignant audience were retiring, Dr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Plymouth County, not a member of the Anti-slavery Society, came forward and made an earnest appeal for liberty of speech and of the press, and of the right of private judgment. When he sat down, George Bond, a prominent merchant, and a gentleman of high character and influence, asked leave to address a few words to the committee. Leave having been granted, he expressed his fears that the action of the committee would produce excitement throughout the commonwealth. "I have certainly heard nothing," he remarked, "from the gentlemen of the Anti-slavery Society that called for the course that has been adopted; and it does seem to me that the committee are too fastidious—too hypercritical." "Be careful what you say, sir," ejaculated Mr. Lunt. In spite of this interruption, Mr. Bond went on, and implored the committee to allow the anti-slavery gentlemen to say what they wished to say, although their language might not be such as to suit the committee. But the committee broke up without a formal adjournment; and, as the chairman was retiring, Mr. Mosely, one of his own townsmen, said to him: "I am not satisfied with your course. You have been wrong from the beginning. I will not sit again on such a committee."

Many persons who witnessed the discreditable conduct of the chairman of that committee freely expressed their indignation, and from that time committed themselves to the cause of liberty, then so imperiled. Dr. William Ellery Channing, who had attended the hearing, much to the gratification of the Abolitionists, with whom he had not co-operated, approached Mr. Garrison, offered him his hand, together with expressions of sympathy and encouragement. Mr. Seth Whitmarsh, a Democratic member of the senate from the County of Bristol; Mr. Robert Rantoul, Jr., a leading Democratic member of the house; and Mr. Hillard, a representative from Boston, sharply criticised, in their places, the action of the committee.

Mr. Lunt, in his report, spoke of the demands of Southern legislatures for the enactment of penal laws for the suppression of anti-slavery societies, meetings, and publications, as "of the most solemn and affecting character"; as appeals to our justice as men, to our sympathies as brethren, to our patriotism as citizens; to the memory of the common trials and perils of our ancestors and theirs; to all the better emotions of our nature; to our respect for the Constitution; to our regard for the laws; to our hope for the security of all those blessings which the Union and that only can preserve to us." The committee further declared that "the right of the master to his slave is as undoubted as the right to any other property"; that "any attempt, whether direct or indirect, to deprive him of this property is a violation of the fixed laws of social policy, as well as of the ordinary rules of moral obligation"; and that "his argument that the property is his own would seem to be unanswerable." The conduct of the Abolitionists was declared to be "not only wrong in policy, but erroneous in morals"; and the charges brought against the Abolitionists by the South were declared to be strictly applicable to them. To the report was appended a series of resolutions expressing "entire disapprobation of the doctrines avowed and the general measures pursued by such as agitate the general question of slavery." This report and resolutions were laid upon the table, but never acted upon.

The action of Mr. Lunt defeated his nomination for the senate at the next election, though he was elected to the house. But, both in public and private life, he has persistently adhered to the position he then assumed, and all measures for emancipation and the overthrow of the slave-power have encountered his bitter and relentless opposition. Nor during the Slaveholders' Rebellion did his tongue or pen ever meet the true demands of loyalty.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. G. Browne, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

CHINESE FIRE BRIGADES.

BY N. B. DENNYS.

PEOPLE who have but a superficial acquaintance with that vast swarm of humanity constituting the Chinese nation will very probably be astonished to learn that our pigtailed friends have long since organized brigades similar to our own for the extinction of fires. To Canton belongs the credit of having first carried out this arrangement, and adopted the use of engines, about a hundred years ago; tradition alleging that the officials of that immense city were so struck with the superiority of the hand-pump used by the resident employees of the old "East India Company" that they at once copied it, and have faithfully stuck to the pattern ever since. The Chinese "water-dragon," as it is fancifully called, is, to be sure, but a sorry specimen of mechanical effort beside the efficient and beautifully-constructed steam fire-engine of civilized countries, as it strongly resembles a small squirt in the volume of its jet, and is of such limited proportions that it can easily be carried or dragged by two or three men. It is, however, an improvement on the yet older hand-bucket, and the Chinese deserve some credit for its adoption. In the organization of their brigades, they may further claim that of originality, having, only the vague accounts furnished by the Company's employees to aid them in drawing up the needful regulations. It must not, however, be supposed that matters of this sort are taken in hand by the paternal "government" of the empire. On the contrary, such undertakings are essentially private. The following particulars will give a fair idea of the proceedings adopted to set a brigade with its needful apparatus on foot.

A meeting is, in the first instance, called of the principal inhabitants of the "ward" by which the brigade is to be supported, it being usually held at the chief temple of the district. The local priests take much interest in the movement, inasmuch as they not merely receive remuneration for the use of their building on such occasions, but one of their number is frequently chosen by the meeting as treasurer and receiver of subscriptions toward the end in view. This post will sometimes be entrusted to a leading merchant; but in any case the first thing to ascertain is the probable amount at disposal for the purchase of machinery and payment of the firemen. This settled, resolutions are agreed to respecting the first expenditures; and the next matter for discussion is the *personnel* of the company. In some cases volunteers are invited to come forward, and in others lots are drawn by the hong-masters or shopkeepers, those selected having to furnish the necessary number of men to fill the brigade.

A second meeting is soon after held, at which the tradesmen thus nominated as directors are the chief attendants, and the candidates for employment are questioned as to their capabilities. When possible, each man is allowed to choose his own department, and is strictly cautioned to adhere to the duty he thus assumes, without interfering with others. The average strength of a brigade is from fifty to sixty men, and each of these is paid a certain gratuity in the event—not of his being called out—but of his being actually engaged in the extinction of a fire. False alarms are, therefore, peculiarly distasteful to the members. The following is a list of the strength, copied from a native publication:

1	General superintendent.
1	Foreman of the engine.
1	Foreman to superintend work on roofs.
1	Foreman of water-carriers.
1	Chief horseman.
4	Assistant do.
3	Hookmen and water-carriers.
12	Pumpers and draggers.
1	Well opener.
3	Ladder-carriers.
2	Engine-pushers and water-carriers.
8	Lantern-bearers for housetops.
10	Do., do., for streets.
4	Do., do., to light water-carriers.
1	Lamplighter for housetops.
1	Do. for streets.
Total, 54	

to each of whom a gratuity is awarded, varying from about 40 to 10 cents, for their exertions at any particular fire. In addition to these sums, paid for by subscriptions levied on each house in the district, the person whose house has been on fire is compelled to bestow upon the brigade collectively a present, in the shape of a roasted pig, or its money value, the latter being usually preferred. Sometimes, however, the sum thus collected is not divided amongst the members, but is added to the general fund; in which case the regular remuneration is on a slightly more liberal scale than that above indicated. Besides this, the householder is also supposed to present a piece of red cloth and some tinsel paper to the engine, which is adorned with them as trophies; and very proud its managers appear to be of these marks of acknowledgment.

The engines are antique-looking square boxes, on minute wheels, and are usually constructed of teak or blackwood—a species found only in the south of China, of a reddish black color throughout and taking a high polish. From the center of the box rise the pumps, rudely constructed iron or copper cylinders, their pistons worked by a lever, much in the same way as formerly adopted in the exploded hand-engines of a former generation, the number of pumpers varying from four to ten. As the idea of an air-chamber is not known to the Chinese, the jet is, of course, alternating, and its extreme range seldom exceeds thirty feet. The total cost of engine and hose averages $180, though when presented by rich men to their fellow-townsmen they at times cost more. The hose-reel has not yet made its appearance, and the length of tubing is therefore restricted. The engine-house and headquarters of the brigade is usually some vacant room in a convenient locality. Within it are suspended a table of the gratuities before alluded to, and a copy of the rules which bind members of the brigade.

Every member is provided with a coarse but serviceable uniform, the name of the brigade being painted on its front in conspicuous characters. He is also furnished with a bamboo hat—that is, a hat made of bamboo-splints, plaited together in the ingenious manner for which the Chinese are celebrated; and a wooden badge, each marked in a manner similar to the dress. The object of this badge is to give the bearer authority to enter houses; as the moment a fire breaks out a countless number of thieves flock to the spot, and, under pretense of helping people to remove their furniture, rob and pillage in every direction. To guard their property under these circumstances, it is customary for householders to arm themselves with short dagger-shaped swords, which they brandish with fearful yells at the approach of any suspicious-looking customer. The scene at a large fire is indeed almost indescribable. Fancy a narrow alley, at most ten feet wide, (the average width of Cantonese streets is eight feet), crowded with an excited mob of natives, the firemen shouting as they pump or haul the engine, the householders yelling to the firemen, the police straining their lungs to the uttermost as they vociferate threats to the surrounding loafers, and the latter retorting in equally voluble language, for the sake of adding to the confusion, under cover of which they hope to pick up a few portable valuables without detection. In the background is the fire, fed with that most inflammable of substances, finely-cut pine, of which Chinese houses contain an immense amount in their fittings; and well in front is the mandarin, whose duty it is to superintend operations, surrounded by his staff, who shout and howl and yell in competition with the rest, in order to make their master's orders heard. The wildest mob of "civilized" roughs that ever congregated is orderly in comparison with the surging mass of humanity before us.

The alarm of fire in any particular quarter is effectively given by a device not unfamiliar to New Yorkers—sounding it from an elevated position in the district where it occurs. The traveler who visits Canton for the first time, and has primed himself beforehand on the subject of Chinese architecture, is generally surprised to see numerous tall structures projecting from the surrounding roofs, and very much at variance with all he has been told of the absence of towers or steeples. They are certainly not pagodas, but emulate them in hight. These are the "lookouts" for fire-watchmen, and are constructed of thin bamboo poles and matting. Though seemingly of the slenderest and shakiest build, they are secure enough, and the little room at the top is every evening occupied by the native whose duty it is to give the first intelligence of a conflagration. The moment he perceives symptoms of a fire in any part of his district, he strikes his gong, which attracts the attention of the watchmen in the street below, who at once call the firemen. The latter jump into their uniforms and hurry to the engine-house, whence the engine is immediately dragged to the scene of action. The imperfect supply of water, but partially supplied by the large tubs kept standing in front of the *yamuns* or official residences and the shops of the wealthier merchants, contributes, more even than the rude construction of the engines, to render the fireman's efforts but too frequently unavailing till much life and property have been lost. It must, however, be conceded that the brigades work manfully, and sometimes the chief of the district police clears the street of idlers and loafers in a most effectual manner. In all cases, however, the engine-men are afforded plenty of room to work, and the handing of water from the river or neighboring wells to replenish the "fire-tubs" is, as a rule, well provided for. The fact that each member of the brigade has his own work to do, and does it with sublime indifference to the acts of any one else, is the chief element of the success, whatever it may be, that attends their combined efforts.

The introduction of steam fire-engines at Hong Kong will doubtless pave the way before long for their appearance at the not very distant city of Canton, the natives of the former port having expressed a most enthusiastic opinion of their performances. With all his conservatism, John Chinaman is quite open to adopting any improvement which he is convinced tends to his immediate and personal benefit. He does not yet realize this as regards railroads and telegraphs, and he, therefore, opposes them. But he does realize that fires are uncomfortable events; and it may safely be predicted that, before many years have elapsed, the quaint-looking "water-dragon" will take its place beside the "have beens" of the Celestial Empire.

LETTER FROM ROME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THIS eventful year is drawing to its close here in storms and clouds; and a great but not unprecedented woe has been added to the "vicissitudes of the Eternal City." The Tiber has overflowed its banks to an excess hitherto unknown in this century; but not so great as the flood of Bernini's time, in memory of which he designed the "Barcaccia," or Boat Fountain, of the Piazza di Spagna, which was then under water. Up to the present hour the inundation reaches up to the Café Greco, in Via Condotti; and beyond the Vicolo del Greci, all the Via del Babberino, the Piazza del Popolo, are covered with several feet of water. Only think of the lower parts of the city, beyond the Corso. In the miserable Ghetto many unfortunate wretches have lost everything they possessed. In the district of the Rotonda, on the Longara, the damage has been serious. As yet it is not known that any lives have been lost in Rome; but it would be rash to make any such assertion with regard to the Campagna along the Valley of the Tiber, where dykes and fences have been swept away, huts overturned, and their ruins in planks, boards, and rude furniture carried along with the current. Bodies of pigs, cows, and other domestic animals were also whirling down the river this morning. Boats have been plying up the river to the rescue of the shepherds and herdmen, who had climbed the trees for refuge, and there is a good deal of navigation going on in the streets, Prince Daria and General Cosenz consulted this morning as to the most efficacious means of assisting the flood-bound population, and by means of high-wheeled carts and every imaginable kind of boat bread has been distributed in all quarters. One man was seen performing a voyage in the Corso in a tub. (I mean a *bigonea*—the deep kind of tub grapes are pressed in.) I wondered, this evening, had anybody thought of *stilts*—an engraving of the peasants of the Landes in the south of France I was familiar with as a child having recurred to my mind. Indeed, I remember a merry young brother and sister hiring a pair of stilts from some wandering show-people, who once visited our native village, and trying how they could walk on them, with considerable success.

While I trust to have nothing worse to relate as to the ill-behavior of the Tiber, I will give you a slight sketch of the passing Christmas-time. It was not to be expected that it could be very cheerful but the dismal weather, the ceaseless pour of rain, helped to make it indescribably melancholy. From apprehensions (quite groundless) of fresh disturbances, the usual midnight masses were omitted in the great Basilicas and parish churches. The Italian police exerted themselves with great success to arrest all the bad characters who have lately disturbed the peace of Rome The National Guard had all their new uniforms on, and volunteered on night service. All to no use; the Vatican (one does not say the Pope) is inexorable. All the churches were well attended during the day hours, nor did any untoward event take place to disturb the calm of the holy time. We went to St. Peter's on Christmas Eve in the afternoon. The choir was singing the Pastorale to a small congregation, amongst whom we saw a sprinkling of Americans. St. Peter's looked more grand and solemn than ever, the lights over the Confession shining brilliantly in the gloomy un-Roman atmosphere; and never, during our long acquaintance with the majestic shrine, have we seen it so clean and free from dust.

His Holiness celebrated the third mass on Christmas morning in the Sistine Chapel, and administered the Holy Communion to a favored few of the Roman ladies and to his household. He is reported to be well and cheerful. It is said he wears round his neck the pyx of Pius the Sixth, containing a consecrated host, as he did during his flight from Rome and exile at Gaeta, during the early portion of his reign. As for any fresh project of leaving Rome, the reports grow fainter and fainter, his physicians absolutely prohibiting any journey. The representatives of European courts at Rome are urgently disuading the cardinals from the unwise project of launching forth the interdict upon Italy upon the King's arrival. It is generally believed by moderate Liberals that the interdict is a fiction, existing only in the brains of the extreme Blacks and Reds.

Padre Gallarate, in one of his sermons in the Church of the Gesu, produced a great sensation amongst the ladies of his congregation by the following words, with which he announced that the Holy Father would not this time be present during the singing of the Te Deum in the church on the last day of the year:

"We shall hang up the customary embroidered tapestries; we shall light the wax tapers; we shall intone the great *Te Deum*; but the *crucified one will be wanting amongst us. I mean the great Pius, crucified of men.*"

Friday Evening, Dec. 30th.—It is a relief to be able to state that the Tiber has been gradually retreating since yesterday afternoon; but the deplorable destruction of property and the misery caused by this visitation can scarcely as yet be calculated. We hope and trust no lives have been lost in Rome.

I will give you a short summary of the last three days.

27th.—The Tiber swelled rapidly, and flooded the adjacent and lower parts of the city. During the night the inundation increased to an alarming hight in the Ghetto, whence it actually poured along all the lower streets into Piazza Navana, Piazza Madama, Sant' Eustachio, Campo Marzo, the Corso, which also received fresh streams from Piazza del Popolo, into which the flood poured through the city gate, as well as from the Rippetta. The depth of the water in the Corso from Piazza Colonna to Piazza del Popolo varied from four to six feet, according to the rise and fall of the ground. Active measures were instantly taken by the municipality for the relief of the sufferers. Every praise is due to the Italian military; and even the *Osservatore Romano* gives the soldiers unqualified commendation, as also to the Guardia Nazionale, who acted like veterans all through the weary and anxious hours of these sad days and nights.

On the 28th the water had entered the gas-pipes, and the city was faintly lighted by lamps placed outside the windows, few of them able to keep alight amid the ceaseless rain and occasional gusts of wind which blew from every direction but the right one. The boats and high-wheeled carts traveled incessantly up and down the streets, their guides armed with torches, and laden with bread, meat, and fresh water for the imprisoned population. Baskets and pitchers we sent down on cords from the windows to receive supplies. Here and there children or women were extricated from the lower stories of houses through the windows.

On the morning of the 29th the deluge was at its hight; the Tiber being thirty feet higher than its usual level—above the second stories of the houses in the Ghetto. We have been three days without letters or journals from Florence, the railway having been flooded and the bridge at Orte destroyed.

King Victor Emanuel, on being informed by telegraph of the calamity, immediately responded by a contribution of 20,000 francs, to begin with, for the sufferers. The Pope gave all the ready money he had in the Vatican to the poor inhabitants of the Trastevere. All who can contribute to the relief of the people are doing so freely. The Americans at present in Rome have already given 10,000 francs. The English visitors have also commenced a subscription, and three thousand francs were collected in half an hour, and all are working actively in the cause. All the Roman journals, of whatever party, have opened subscription lists. Difference of party is forgotten, all are united in the common cause.

We have been very anxious about eight engineers who were reported drowned in the overturn of a boat near the Bridge of St. Angelo; but it is now quite certain that all were rescued from the greedy waters, being good swimmers, and being able to battle with the flood until assisted by their comrades.

This afternoon the Corso was the only street to which it was possible to penetrate on foot from this part of the city, and it was literally a canal of thick yellow mud, in some places nearly two feet deep.

The flood is subsiding gradually, but we are threatened with enforced fasting for a few days, the animals collected in the abattoir for the week's consumption having all perished. The great destruction of the flour stores also necessitates urgent appeals by telegraph to all the Castelli or villages around Rome to send in supplies as speedily as possible.

So sadly is this year closing over Europe that the usual "Happy New Year" gratulation seems to come with less confidence from our hearts than usual; and rather more appropriate seems the petition, "Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners!" W. E.

ROME, ITALY, Dec. 30th, 1870.

Music.

THE second of Theodore Thomas's concerts was even better than the first—that is to say, the programme was better. The execution was incapable of improvement. First, we had what, we think, was the best performance of the Pastoral Symphony we ever heard. The perfect balance of the orchestra, the neat sympathy between the players, and the smoothness of the wind instruments (in which Thomas's band is better even than Mr. Bergmann's) were especially conspicuous in this ever fresh and most beautiful of musical poems. To the true lover of art, and to everybody who can feel the poetry of Beethoven, listening to this symphony must have been perfect enjoyment. Beethoven's septette—the only one he ever wrote—was played not as a septette, but by all the strings, clarionets, bassoons, and horns. Mr. Thomas is fond of magnifying chamber music in this way, and, as he does it with discretion, the effect is excellent. Of course, it could only be done with a perfectly trained orchestra, and that he certainly has. The other pieces for the full band on this occasion were Wagner's "Faust" overture, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes." Mr. Thomas was received by the audience with unbounded applause; he had, indeed, one of those greetings which the newspapers call ovations, and he acknowledged it with his usual modesty. Miss Mehlig was again the solo performer of the evening, choosing the romanza and rondo from Chopin's E minor concerto. She also played with Mr. Mills her now famous show-piece, Liszt's "Hexameron" duet. It was a marvelous exhibition of exact and forcible execution on the part of both performers; but it contains less music than anything else on the programme.

....The programme of the Philharmonic Concert in Brooklyn on the 28th embraced Schubert's great symphony in C major, Spohr's overture to "Jessonda," Lindpaintner's "Guerriere" overture, a recitative and romanza composed by Mr. Berguer for bass clarionet, with accompaniment of reed quartette, and two songs by Madame Gazzaniga. Here were only two novelties—the Lindpaintner overture, which has "God save the king" for its theme, and Mr. Bergmann's study of reed effects, which seems to have been generally liked. The Schubert Symphony was caviare to the vulgar; most of the critics of the daily press found it tedious, and several of them pronounced it weak—that extraordinary work which Robert Schumann called the greatest since Beethoven!

....The organ concerts at Plymouth church are still doing their work of giving good music at a cheap price; and, though the popular interest in them is naturally not so great as it used to be when they were new, they continue to attract refined and appreciative audiences. The Association Hall concerts on Saturday afternoons, in New York, are rather more ambitious, but the quality of the music is apt to be indifferent.

....Mr. Jerome Hopkins gave last week another of his piano-forte matinees, for the benefit of the Orpheon Fund.

Scientific.

REPORTS from the Eclipse continue to be fragmentary. Although several parties were disappointed by the clouds, there were a number of successful observations. Prof. Pierce writes from Catania that his party were singularly fortunate in obtaining a magnificent view, through a break in the clouds just at the right moment, which did not extend a thousand feet. He had a fine view of the corona, which will furnish data for important conclusions. The true corona, he says, is clearly proved to be a solar atmosphere, extending 80,000 miles above the ordinarily visible surface of the sun. He distinguishes a false corona as connected with the earth's atmosphere, which was not seen by his party, owing to the haze. Prof. Hilgard communicates through the *Journal of Science* (New Haven) some general results in Sicily which have been reported officially to the Coast Survey Office. Two-fifths of the American detail succeeded, and it is claimed as settled that the corona is solar in part; at least. The polariscope observations were fine; the spectroscope failed. From the English party in Spain a correspondent of the *Tribune* reports that the co rona was seen as a diffuse light, interrupted in four places distinctly, and in a fifth faintly, by dark intervals. It was approximately quadrilateral in outline, but extending furthest in the direction of the first contact. The brightest part was scarcely more than one-tenth of the sun's diameter, the light fading rapidly beyond, but distinctly visible at a distance equal to seven-eighths diameter. Totality ended by the formation of Baily's beads—a peculiar notched appearance. The red prominences were numerous, but not remarkable. We notice a striking coincidence between this statement and that of Prof. Pierce, as above. He assigns 80,000 miles to the true corona, and here the brightest part is one-tenth diameter, which is 85,000 miles. Some reports from Gibraltar give an unequal corona, at no point more than one-sixth the sun's radius in extent; but there were only two seconds for seeing. Prof. Young, at Jerez, in Spain, had much success with the spectroscope, confirming in the main the results of the previous year. The most interesting point noted was that in the spectrum of a point at the base of the chromosphere the dark lines of the ordinary solar spectrum are all reversed. As the moon made the second contact, these dark lines faded out, and the field was suddenly filled with brilliant lines, which, as nearly as could be determined in two seconds of time, replaced with exactness the dark lines.

....Dr. Edward Seguin has published his lecture on the treatment of idiots in this country, in which various institutions come in for high

...ews.

...terian Board says: ...ore Southern young ...onally in the foreign ...late war) "was the ...the negroes in this ... But since this re... ...ssure been taken out ...r young men have ...; and, if we may ... in our districts ...e no lack of labor... ...ssume of its entire ...ows that this board ...(a) missions in three ...okees, the Creeks, ...ese it received by ... Presbyterian (O. S.) ...om the American ...maintained them at ...xample: when the ...ate its hands, it com... ...e missionaries and a... Two of the six ...have died. At pres... ...ordained laborers in ...d two Indians—with ...pers." "It is not ...l report, "how many ...here are in all the ...not less than ten or ...thing like one hun... ...wers added the last ... want of ministers, ... encouraging." (b) ...America, both begun ...n Colombia, supplied ...; the other in Brazil, ...lissionaries, who have ...ix or eight" mem... ...ngregations. (c) An ...ed with one native ... a mission to China, ...ed missionaries from ...m has returned with ...fort will be made to ...ary in the spring to ...urch has been organ... ...besides the mission ...onverts." The corps ...missionaries sent by ...uthern Presbyterian ...field, at present, then, ...hese, it has four or... ...care and "several ...recognize here what ...innings.

...ain on hearing from ... Burmah that "these ...e very numerous, and ...orting. In one asso... ...reachers, for example, ...rt has been accepted ... two years." These ...gressive, also. Last ...supported 13 foreign ...nch of these, which ...mbers in 50 churches, ...at the same time 50 ...ents for the ministry ...s a showing very sim... ...dwich Islands, where ...ative churches—44 of ...ative pastors—contrib... ...for various objects of ..., averaging $3 per ... to send the Gospel to ...and regions beyond.

Pebbles.

THE following anecdote is told of Caleb Cushing and Miss Hannah Gould, both residents of Newburyport, and addicted to little pleasantries on each other. The following "epitaph," on Mr. Cushing was written by Miss Gould, of whom Mr. C. had requested it:

"Lay aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing;
He has crowded his way
Through the world, they all say,
And even though dead will be pushing."

To which Mr. Cushing neatly rejoined as follows:

"Here lies one whose wit,
Without wounding, could hit,
And green be the turf that's above her;
Having sent every beau
To the regions below,
She has gone down herself for a lover."

....Dr. G——, of Sycamore, Ill., riding in the country one day, saw a sign upon a gate-post reading thus: "This farm for sail." Stopping his horse, he hailed a little old woman, who stood on tip-toe, hanging out clothes. "I say, madam, when is this farm going to *sail?*" "Just as soon, sir," replied the old lady, placing her thumb to her nose, "as anybody comes along who can raise the wind!" The Doctor drove thoughtfully on.

....The *New Covenant* says that Rev. J. D. Fulton once edited a paper in St. Louis, called the *Gospel Banner*. Its motto was, "In the name of our God we will set up our Banner." The paper came to an untimely end, and the roguishly profane printer so transposed a part of the motto in the last number that it appeared thus: "In the name of our God we will upset our Banner!"

....The *Hainan* of Brussels says: "A very fat lady, on getting into one of our omnibuses—which, it must be said, are not over roomy—heard a gentleman make the grumbling remark: 'Omnibuses were not made for elephants.' To this she replied: 'Sir, omnibuses are like Noah's Ark—intended to carry all sorts of beasts.'"

....A darkey's account of a sermon: "Well, sahs, de sermon was upon de miricles of de loaves and de fishes. De minister said how dat seven thousand loaves and de five thousand fishes divided between de twelve apostles; an' de miricle was dat dey didn't bust!"

....A famous judge came late to court one day in busy session; whereat his clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," he blandly said, "and I'm the happy sire." "An infant, judge?" "Oh, no," said he; "as yet he's but a crier."

....Aristocratic doctor to poor patient: "Do you *expectorate much*, my good woman?" "Och! now, doothar, don't be afther taxin me," answered the patient. "How could the lolkes o' me *expect to ate much?* Me, that hasn't touched a morsel these two days?"

....A judge in Indiana has been nicknamed a "Old Necessity," because necessity knows no law.

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Blackford, J. H., Presb., ord., Jan. 24th, at Rocky Springs, O.
Hinckley, Frederic, Unit., of Boston, inst., Jan. 25th, in National church, Washington, D. C.
Jones, Evan, Sparhawk, Presb., inst., Jan. 10th, in the Brown Memorial church, Baltimore.
McClintock, J. C., Presb., inst., Jan. 13th, in Burlington, Ia.
Nevin, Alfred, D.D., Presb., inst., Jan. 23d, in West Chestnut-street church, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Owens, Owen, Presb., of Bala Seminary, Wales, inst., Jan. 13th, in Welsh church, Cincinnati.
Rühm, Adolphus, Presb., inst., Nov. 9th, in German church, Jeffersonville, N. Y.
Wilson, E. P., Cong., ord., Jan. 26th, at Bridgeton, Me.

CALLS.

Barnes, E. S., Cong., to Unionville, O.
Bliss, J. Isham, Bap., to Cleveland, O.
Boggs, William E., Southern Presb., of Columbia, S. C., to Second church, Memphis, Tenn.
Bosworth, Q. M., Cong., of Oberlin, O., to North and South Amherst, O.
Brown, A. R., Luth., of Mansfield, O., to Lima, O.
Brown, John, Cong., to Lanark Village, Ont.
Chamberlin, B. N., Cong., of Oberlin Seminary, to West Farmington, O.
Conkling, B. D., Cong., of Kent, O., to Flint, Mich.
Creswell, R. J., United Presb., of Palmetto, Tenn., to Newburgh, N. Y.
De Forest, J. W. H., Cong., of Yale College, to Mount Carmel, Ct.
Dickerson, H. L., Presb., to Edinburgh, Ind.
Dubuc, Henry A., Cong., to Williamstown, Vt.
Gage, John L., Presb., of Fremont, Neb., to Franklin, Ohio.
Gay, William A., Presb., of N. W. Seminary, to Winnebago, Ill.
Hammer, George H., Presb., to Upper Providence and Eckley, Pa.
Harper, R. D., D.D., Presb., of Indianapolis, Ind., to North Broad-street church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, W. J., Epis., of Montpelier, Vt., to Rutland, Vt.
Kinney, Henry C., Epis., of West Randolph, Vt., to Church of the Atonement, Chicago.
Lee, Mr., Epis., of Nevada, to San Rafael, Cal.
Marvin, William, Presb., of Floyd, Ia., to Umadilla, N. Y.
Morris, George, Cong., to Dixon, Cal.
Morrison, Marion, United Presb., to Amity, Pa.
Nash, R. S., Epis., to Wyandotte, Kansas.
Neilson, W. H., Jr., Epis., of Hunter's Point, L. I., to Holy Trinity chapel, Philadelphia.
Newell, Mr., Presb., of Bucyrus, O., to Clark, Pa.
Nutter, Mr., Univ., of Vermont, to Skowhegan, Me.
Parker, E., Bapt., of Norridgewock, Me., to North Livermore, Me.
Parsons, J. U., Cong., of Maine, to Raymond, Wis.
Parsons, Benjamin F., Cong., of Derry, N. H., to Indiana, Pa.
Rhodes, M., Luth., of Lebanon, Pa., to Omaha, Neb.
Robbe, R. A., Cong., of Waterville, Me., to Wilmington, Mass.
Scott, J. E., Presb., of Millville, N. J., to Olivet church, Indianapolis.
Summers, R. W., Epis., of Kentucky, to Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Tappan, D. S., Presb., of Charlton, Ia., to Mount Pleasant, Ia.
Thacher, George, Cong., of Iowa, to Des Moines, Ia.
Torrence, H. W., United Presb., of Philadelphia, to Ovid, N. Y.
Trimble, E. C., Presb., of Moorefield, Ky., to Olivet church, Shelby Co., Ky.
Watts, L. S., Cong., of Barnet, Vt., to Monticello, Ill.
Underwood, H. B., Cong., of Kansas, to Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Williamson, W. C., United Presb., of Kansas City, Mo., to First church, Washington, Ia.

REMOVALS.

Blair, William H., Presb., of Pioreeton, Ind. to
Cowles, J. G. W., Cong., of East Saginaw, Mich. Ill health.
Hill, George S., Freewill Bapt., of Dover, to field, N. H.
Kingsbury, J. W., Cong, of North Woodstock, Ct.
Knowles, J. N., Freewill Bapt., of Manchester, N. H.
Lowrie, M. B., Presb., of Woodside church, Troy, N. Y.
Rankin, A. T., Presb., of Kingston, Ind.
Thompson, E., Cong., of Wayne, O.
Welton, Alanson X., Epis., of Bridgewater, Ct.

DEATHS.

Adams, Thomas, Cong., of Vassalborough, Me., aged 79.
Bassett, Samuel, Cong., 82, of West Haven, Ct.
Fitch, Eleazer T., Cong., 79, formerly professor in Yale College, New Haven, Ct., Jan. 31st.
Haines, Sanford, Meth., of Des Moines, Ia.
Hill, Alonzo, D.D., Unit., 70, of Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1st.
Jerome, W., Meth., of Rome, N. Y.
Morse, F. C., Meth., of Ladore, Kansas, Jan. 14th.
Russ, L. W., Epis., of Lafayette, Ind., of Livonia, N. Y., Dec. 22d.
Scott, Andrew J., Meth., 25, at Philadelphia, Jan. 2d.
Skinner, Thomas H., D.D., Presb., 80, Professor in Union Seminary, New York, Feb. 1st.
Taylor, Samuel H., LL.D., Cong., 65, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Jan. 29th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Caldwell, John H., Meth., is appointed district judge in Georgia.
Clark, Secretary, Cong., of the American Board, sails on the 9th to visit the missions in the Western Asia.
Farrell, H. H., Meth., of Decorah, Ia., is appointed by the bishops to commence a mission in Rome.
Holland, S. A., Southern Meth., has withdrawn from the editorship of the *Baltimore Christian Advocate*.
Savage, G. F. S., Cong., of Chicago, Western secretary of the Boston Tract Society, has become Western secretary of the Cong. Publishing Society.
Wood, G. W., D.D., Presb., secretary of the American Board, is about to resume missionary life at Constantinople.

Our Young Folks.

NEDDY'S NEW BOOTS.

BY C. H. BARNES.

WHAT is the matter with Neddy this morning,
That he should be prancing so gayly about?
How lofty he steps! really scorning
The pretty toys which lie in his route.

Oho! what a rumpus! clatter-ti-clatter!
Scared kitty flies under the lounge at a lurch;
And Fanny Canary, to see what's the matter,
Is stretching her neck from the topmost perch.

Ah, now I can see what makes him so proudly
Strut over the carpet and kick up a dust;
And why he stamps round the kitchen so loudly,
With both hands into his pants-pockets thrust:

He's a pair of new boots! fresh from the hopper;
Good-bye to old shoes, all patches and holes!
Hurrah for new boots! toes tipped with copper;
With straps, purple tops, and pretty red soles.

How snugly they fit, like mortice and tenon,
And they shine as brightly as any boots can.
Young Neddy feels bigger than General McClellan,
Or President Grant, or any big man!

He pulls them on and off every minute,
Laughing aloud for the *fun* of the thing;
We old folks can't see what fun there is in it,
But Neddy is happier now than a king.

A monarch indeed is the blithe little fellow—
Ay, ruler and king in our home and hearts;
What pleasure so sweet, what music so mellow,
To us, as his merry laugh imparts?

Tramp on, little boy, to-day and to morrow;
Be glad in your child-treasure while you may;
Your glee is a cure-all for trouble and sorrow;
We think—we are certain—the new boots will pay!

DELLA'S BAG OF SILVER;

AND WHAT SHE DID WITH IT.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

"MAMMA, what shall I buy?" asked Della, looking up from a long reverie.

"What shall you buy?" repeated Mamma, smiling.

"I mean, what shall I buy with Nurse's money that she gave me, you know."

"Oh, yes! Nurse wanted you to buy something that you could always keep, to remember her. What have you thought of, Della?"

"Well," said Della, seriously, coming from the window and sitting down on a stool by her mother, "I have been thinking—but I don't suppose there's enough money—how would it do to get a French doll do, like Ella Hunt's, with lots of clothes and everything; or a splendid lot of books? I can't tell which I would like best."

"A French doll," said Mamma, "would not be a good thing to keep, and ——"

Oh, Mamma!—or a pony! A live pony, o ride," eagerly interrupted Della. "I earned to ride when I was at Grandpa's, ast summer."

"A pony is hardly the thing," said Mamma. "You must remember that you won't be a child but a few years; and you want something to keep always, as a proof of dear old Nurse's love."

"Oh, yes, I forgot that," said Della.

"Let me see—I would buy something that won't wear out, or fade, or lose its value. How would you like a beautiful oil painting?"

"I'd like that very much."

"Or, stay! I've thought of something better still. How would you like to have the silver—for it's all in silver, you know—made into something pretty? Then you can have the very silver that Nurse saved for so many years yet in a beautiful shape."

"Oh, I would like that the best of all," eagerly cried Della, jumping up.

"We'll go down to Brown's this afternoon, and choose what you shall have made."

Della could hardly wait for lunch, and hardly eat any when it did come, so anxious was she to be off.

In fact, I don't think she took a minute's comfort till she got to the silversmith's; and when she looked around the show-room, full of brilliant silver objects, she was so dazzled and confused that she hardly knew whether she wanted a silver dinner-set or a silver thimble.

But Mamma retained her wits and told her errand.

"I want you to weigh this silver, and tell me which of these articles it will make, so that my daughter can select which she will have made."

After a moment's resting on the scales, the clerk began taking down various articles from the shelves.

"It will make an ice-pitcher, or several goblets, a teapot, cake-basket, or forks and spoons." Putting them down as he named them.

"No," said Mrs. Grant. "I want no table-plate, but some sort of an ornamental article."

"Here's a statuette," said the clerk, "or a card-receiver, or an elegant box, or a ——"

"What is that?" asked Mrs. Grant, pointing to a sort of plate, with an exquisite little figure for a handle.

"Well, that's a card-receiver, perfume-holder, or anything you like to use it for," and he handed it down.

It was very beautiful. A kind of oval plate, covered with an exquisite wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, and a dainty little figure perched on one side for a handle.

"Oh, Mamma! let's take that!" said Della, eagerly.

"I think we will," said Mrs. Grant. "When can you make it?"

"We can start it to-day," replied the clerk.

"Oh, Mamma! couldn't I see it made?" exclaimed Della.

"Certainly," answered the clerk. "If you would like, madam, you can see the whole process."

Mrs. Grant, to Della's great joy, said she would like it. So they followed him into the factory, and were given into the charge of young Mr. Brown, who had charge of the work.

He was very polite, and called a man at once to melt up the silver.

"Is there enough silver to make the article we selected?" asked Mrs. Grant.

"Oh, yes; and there will be enough left to pay for the work and the engraving."

By this time the workman came with a crucible, which is nothing but a peculiar kind of earthern pot, shaped like a huge thimble. It would hold about a pint, and into it he emptied Della's bag—dimes and half-dimes, halves and quarters—and set it in the middle of a very hot coal-fire.

Della stood on tiptoe to look at it. Soon the little pieces began to be agitated, swell up, and tremble; and suddenly they all disappeared, and there was only a little lake of clear, beautiful, melted silver.

The workman watched it very close and when it was just right he took it out of the fire, and carried it to a table, on which were several molds. He poured some into one of them, and it became a flat, wide bar.

"Now it must go to the rollers," said Mr. Brown. So to the rolling-room it went, in the hands, of a workman; and there the party followed it.

The rollers were immense iron things that rolled the flat bar into a thin sheet with perfect ease.

"Oh, Mamma!" Della cried, excitedly, "do see that machine bite off spoons!"

Mrs. Grant looked around, and, sure enough, a lively stamping-machine, fed with thin bars of silver, snapped them off into teaspoons like magic. Another near by turned out forks in the same lively way. Della could hardly tear herself away from the interesting sight, and she did not go till Mrs. Grant told her they were going to cut out her plate. Then she hurried up to the stamping-machine. There was her sheet of silver all ready, when down came the stamp with a crash and cut out the plate as neatly as one can cut a biscuit out of soft dough. When the stamp went up again, the man took up the plate and carefully gathered up the pieces.

"Ain't you going to make the little boy on the handle?" asked Della; "and where are the leaves and acorns?"

"Oh, it isn't done yet," said Mr. Brown, smiling. "These pieces will have to be melted again, and run into a mold, to make the boy, miss Della—that is quite a different process; and then it will go to the engraving-room."

The pieces of silver went again into a crucible and into the fire. When it was melted, the workman poured it into a little mold. In a few moments he opened it, and took out the pretty little figure.

While he was being fastened to his perch on the side of the plate, Mrs. Grant and Della went to the designing-room to select a pattern for the engraving. They looked over many patterns, but found none that they liked as well as the oak-leaves and acorns; and soon Mr. Brown took them to the engraving-room.

There sat long rows of men at benches, each with his piece of silver before him, busily engaged in cutting figures on it.

"I don't see what holds the articles firmly enough to engrave," said Mrs. Grant.

"Look in this pitcher," said Mr. Brown.

She did so, and saw that it was full of some kind of plaster or something that made it very solid and heavy.

Engraving was a long process; so they they only waited to see it begun. As they were going out, Mr. Brown asked Mrs. Grant if she would like to see the electro-plating room. "What's that?" asked Della, as they followed Mr. Brown into another part of the building.

"It is where they make articles only plated with silver."

"I'd like to see that," said Della. "I often wondered how they can get a thin plate of silver on to things."

"In old times," said Mr. Brown, "it was a tedious operation. They used to fasten a thin sheet of silver on to a thick one of copper, smelt them together, and then roll them out under the rollers, till they were thin enough to use. Then they hammered them into shape. But now, see here." He opened the door into a room. There were several troughs; and from a wire which ran along over each one hung sundry teapots, pitchers, baskets, etc.

The trough was filled with a curious, looking fluid, like tea, and the articles were entirely covered with it.

"That's the way we plate nowadays," said Mr. Brown. "We make electricity do it for us."

"I don't see any electricity," said Della.

"There is a current of it running through that trough, nevertheless," said Mr. Brown; "and that liquid is a solution of silver and water."

"I don't see what good the electricity does," said Della.

"I'll tell you," answered Mr. Brown. "It takes the silver out of the water and lays it on to the articles hung there; and, to be sure that there is silver enough to cover them all thick enough, see these pieces of pure silver hanging in the liquid, and see how the electricity dissolves it."

"It is a wonderful process," said Mrs Grant. "How long do they stay in?"

"Several hours, according to the thickness of the plate we want."

After finding when to come again for the plate, Mrs. Grant and Della went home.

Della's head was so full of the wonders she had seen that she talked about the silver works all the evening, especially the curious process of stamping off teaspoons.

"I saw a set of teaspoons once," said her father, "that I guess were not made by a stamping-machine."

"Why, Papa?" asked Della.

"Because the whole six would go into a cherry-stone; and they were presented to a young lady, in a tiny basket cut from a cherry-stone."

"Oh, Papa!" said Della, incredulously.

"It is true, Della."

"But I don't see how they could make them," said Della.

"Nor do I," answered Papa. "But I saw them; and, as teaspoons don't grow, I have no doubt they were made."

"They were fairy teaspoons, I guess," said Della, laughing.

"Another curious thing made of silver I was reading about the other day, in an old Spanish book. It was in ancient Peru, and was a representation of a corn-plant. It was as large as the real plant. The leaves were made of silver, and the ears of corn—half open—were made of gold. The corn-tassel was made of fine silver threads."

"It must have cost a good deal," said Della.

"They had so much gold and silver, that the king—or Inca, as he was called—had gardens in which all the plants and flowers were made of gold and silver, and very beautiful, too."

"Oh, I should like to see one!" exclaimed Della.

"It would not be half so beautiful as a garden of natural flowers," said Mamma.

"No; but it would be so curious."

"They had large figures of men and animals, in pure gold and silver, and vases so large a man could not reach round them with his arms."

On the appointed day, Mrs. Grant and Della went after the plate.

Mr. Brown met them very pleasantly, and brought them the finished plate.

It was exactly like the one they had selected, only in the center of the wreath was an inscription.

Della hastened to the window, and read:

ADELINE GRANT.
Dec. 10th, 1870.

The Sunday School.

We make the following extracts from the address of the Rev. L. W. Bacon, delivered before the annual convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia Sunday-school Association, held recently at Baltimore:

"What question of higher consequence can all of us to you and to [illegible]—not only as teachers, but as men and women, than this question: How does a little child receive the kingdom of Heaven? . . . It is painful to think what mistakes are made even by the greatest and wisest of men on this solemn question. . . . Turning back the records of the Church of Christ, we are those who, reading in the strata of rocks the history of God's work in the creation, come now and then upon the relics of some horrid and repulsive monster. There occurs to me just now one of the fairest pages in the history of the church, that on which the illustrious Jonathan Edwards wrote the story of that unquestionably divine work—which was wrought through the preaching of himself and of the Tennents and Wesley and Whitefield—the event known in American history as the 'The Great Awakening.' Amid the memorials which he gives of God's grace working upon one heart and another, he mentions, as a thing quite out of the course not only of Nature, but of Grace, the story of a little girl of four years old, who passed in successive stages through all the phases and symptoms of a religious experience, as those symptoms were laid down by the doctors of that day—from carelessness to seriousness, from seriousness to gloom, from gloom to despair, and then (after a sufficient interval) from despair to joy and peace in believing; and the good man tells the story with the evident conviction that that was the regular and only correct way for a little child to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but that it was not much to be expected that many of them would come by that course. Alongside of this story let me put another of a different sort, but illustrating the same point. One of the most eminent and beloved of the pastors of New York City was telling me, in a little confidential circle of brethren, the beautiful story of his Christian experience: how with the earliest dawn of reflection he became conscious of a deep, tender love for God his Father and Christ his Saviour; how this feeling grew with his childish growth and strengthened with his strength; how in later years there were variations and fluctuations of feeling, and crises of religious experience, which had made him suspect that at such or such a time he was converted, and first began to be a Christian; but how, as his knowledge and experience had grown, he had settled clearly in the conviction that, if ever he had known the grace of God, he had known it from the time of those earliest recollections. A few days after this I met the venerable father of my friend on Broadway, and told him that his son had been telling me the story of his religious life. 'Oh, no, he hasn't,' said the good old man; 'he can't remember that story. Only his mother and myself can tell it. It goes back to his cradle!' Who will undertake to say at what point such a life may not be begun by the inworking of the Holy Spirit!

"If Boy mark what sort of reception this sort of Christian meets with in the church! We are not prepared to expect divine grace in the mouth of babes and sucklings; and so far as any experience of grace there is nothing to be done but to put the subject of them into the category of grown-up Christians at once. We forget that regeneration doesn't change a child into a grown-up person; but only changes it into a *Christian child*, but just as much a child for all that. 'And so,' said my friend, 'they did all they could to unman me.' They made an 'infant phenomenon' of him. In that great metropolitan Presbyterian church they stood him up on a bench to make public prayers in the prayer-meetings as soon as he could talk plain. In short, they gave full illustration of the fact that the church of our day does not know the art of caring for Christian little children.

"There is one shrewd, caustic remark about the prevailing type of evangelical religion—a remark of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the novelist, and one so just and so pungent that for the sake of it one may almost forgive the animus with which it was uttered. He says: Some eighteen hundred years ago there went to and fro upon the earth one who preached to grown-up men and women that they should repent and be converted, and become as little children; but that nowadays it is the fashion to go about preaching to children that they should repent and be converted, and become like grown folks."

....Dr. Krotel, one of the leading Lutherans in this country, makes, in the *Lutheran*, the following comparison between "Schools-days at Rugby" and the present style of Sunday-school books:

"And, whilst I am on the subject of books for the young, indulge me in another remark. Books professedly such books, like that just mentioned ['Iron Age in Germany'] and 'School-days at Rugby' are in comparison with what we often found in the libraries of Sunday-schools. . . . Years ago I read 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' and recently I read it again for the benefit of others. You cannot give a boy a book breathing a healthier, manlier tone, and one more pervaded by the spirit of our most Holy Faith. It is full of lovish life, and boyish animal spirits, and English peculiarities; but where will you find such freshness, heartiness, and such a leading of the wayward boy to the safety and peace found only at the foot of the cross? I would give more for one Tom Brown than for a score of the unnatural, willing, simpering, and sentimental boys so often found in other books."

The Independent.

Its Extensive Circulation in All Parts of the Country.

THE following facts and figures taken from our mail-books prove most conclusively that THE INDEPENDENT is the best advertising medium in the country. We stand ready to show our books to any advertiser who doubts the accuracy of our statement. We are *astonished ourselves* at this revelation of unparalleled facts and figures made in a recent examination of our books. Advertisers will also bear in mind that THE INDEPENDENT probably circulates—through news agents, to whom we make large sales—in many places not mentioned on our mail-books. We do not believe that any single newspaper in the State of Massachusetts, of either secular or religious, goes into so many towns or to so many post-offices in that state as does THE INDEPENDENT; and the same, we believe, is true of Illinois, and also of *every other Northern State*. In other words THE INDEPENDENT has a wider territorial circulation in each of the Northern States than any other journal, either local or foreign. If a business man, therefore, in Boston or Chicago, wants to communicate with the public in his *own state and vicinity*, THE INDEPENDENT, for the best he can see, is by far the best medium. Our crowded advertising columns conclusively show that business men in all directions already appreciate our ability to aid them; and we are not afraid to refer indiscriminately to thousands of such in New York and elsewhere.

We mean it shall not be our fault if THE INDEPENDENT does not go to every post-office in the country. In other words, we mean to merit the patronage of all good people in every direction.

The following figures show the number of post-offices to which THE INDEPENDENT is now sent in the several states mentioned:

STATE.	No. of Post-offices to which THE INDEPENDENT is sent.	No. of Post-offices in the State.
MAINE	790	419
NEW HAMPSHIRE	395	264
VERMONT	446	359
MASSACHUSETTS	666	612
RHODE ISLAND	98	89
CONNECTICUT	392	385
NEW YORK	2,602	2,002
NEW JERSEY	486	315
PENNSYLVANIA	2,566	1,317
OHIO	1,943	1,017
INDIANA	1,257	407
IOWA	1,017	553
ILLINOIS	1,522	887
WISCONSIN	986	493
MICHIGAN	890	610
MINNESOTA	535	216
KANSAS	321	227
CALIFORNIA	440	141
MISSOURI	1,006	224
NEBRASKA	124	77

In the aboreamed twenty States the figures show that THE INDEPENDENT *is sent to 10,615 post-offices.*

HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR
NOVEMBER 12th, 1870.

NEW PREMIUM!

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

OF THE

United States Watch Company

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INDEPENDENT

as follows:

For 100 new subscribers and $250 cash we will give a No. 58 Watch, named "S. M. Beard," Marion, N. J., in heavy 18 karat gold hunting case. Cash price $200.

For 45 new subscribers and $110 cash we will give a No. 98 Watch, named "R. P. Pratt," Marion, N. J., in heavy 18 karat gold hunting case, ladies' size. Cash price $85.

For 70 new subscribers and $175 cash we will give a No. 40 Watch, named "Edwin Rollo," Marion, N. J., in heavy sterling silver hunting case, gold joints. Cash price $65.

For 50 new subscribers and $125 cash we will give a No. 60 Watch, named "John W. Lewis," Marion, N. J., in extra heavy sterling silver hunting case, gold joints. Cash price $100.

For 40 new subscribers and $100 cash we will give a No. 37 Watch, named "George Channing," Marion, N. J., in heavy sterling silver hunting case, gold joints, stem-winder. Cash price $80.

$30

For Nothing!

The Independent's New Premium.

We ask every reader and friend of THE INDEPENDENT to obtain the

Great Holiday Present of the Season—viz.,

RITCHIE'S

MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING OF

Abraham Lincoln's

"FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."

COPIED AND ENGRAVED FROM

F. B. CARPENTER'S

GREAT OIL PAINTING.

It is one of the Finest and Largest Steel Engravings

EVER PRODUCED!

Size 26 by 36.

One Hour's Work in Obtaining Four New Subscribers,

Or,

One Renewal of any Old Subscription for Four Years,

WILL SECURE THIS GREAT WORK OF ART.

This Beautiful Picture

will grow more and more valuable year after year. Nothing of the kind that has ever been published since the days of Washington will compare with this Engraving as an

AMERICAN PICTURE.

The former price of this Engraving, before it came into our possession, was

$30.

It can now be had practically for nothing.

The following important letters will show to our hundreds of thousands of readers what is thought of this remarkable engraving.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS.

From Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, 25 May, 1866.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

It is a vivid presentation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

The engraver has been singularly successful in copying it, without impairing or detracting from its excellence in these points.

Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Chief-Justice Chase (late Secretary of the Treasury).

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1866.

I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture," do not see that improvement is possible.

Accept my congratulations on your complete success.

As always, your friend,
F. B. CARPENTER, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

From Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 22, 1866.

Accept my thanks for the handsome proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."

The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed.

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Secretary Welles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 8th, 1865.

The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done.

Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

GIDEON WELLES

From Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3d, 1866.

The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.

I am, very truly yours,
HUGH McCULLOCH.

From Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney-General of the United States.

The individual portraits are very life-like. Indeed, I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the original.

The execution seems to me excellent, and, without any opinion of mine, my dear sir, your work is a great success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

From Postmaster-General Dennison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3d, 1866.

It gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the admirable engraving from your noble painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," by our late lamented President.

The approving judgment of the country of the merit of the picture, and the justness of its memorable subject, will be a "Declaration of Independence," as a great national painting, which has been so universally conceded, cannot fail to commend the engraving to every truly patriotic American citizen.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

From Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1866.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Ritchie's Engraving from your beautiful painting.

Trusting, my dear sir, that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your eminent talent, I am truly yours,

JAMES HARLAN.

From Attorney-General Speed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

In your great picture you have succeeded in bringing out and making the faces show their thoughts. You have not sunk the natural in the heroic, a fault so common that it must be difficult for an artist to avoid it. The naturalness of the picture makes it with me one of the grandest and most beautiful achievements of art that I have ever seen.

The engraving is admirably executed.

Truly yours, JAMES SPEED.

From Senator Fessenden, late Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

I have received the Engraving from your picture of "The First Reading." It is admirably done, both in points of finish and faithfulness, and I prize it highly.

Yours, truly, W. P. FESSENDEN.

From Assistant-Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my thanks for your admirable engraving of Mr. Carpenter's "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

The fidelity of the portraits enhances the historical interest derived from the subject of the picture.

It must be as gratifying to Mr. Carpenter to find his great work so accurately and beautifully reproduced as it is gratifying to others to find it in a form which permits it to be seen and appreciated everywhere throughout the world. Yours, truly,

F. W. SEWARD.

From George E. Baker, Editor of Seward's Works, and Agent of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

I never did so love and prize a picture as I do Carpenter's, as engraved by Ritchie. How it grows on me! Everybody who knows anything of art or of the subject is as enthusiastic as I am over the picture. And I observe that the more cultivated the observers are the more they admire it. The Secretary of State and his family are among those who are least situated in their praise of it as a perfect work of art. Sincerely yours,

GEO. E. BAKER.

We now desire to make public proclamation to our hundreds of thousands of readers in this and other lands that we have

PURCHASED THE STEEL PLATE

of this engraving from Mr. Carpenter, at a cost of

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to publish and use the same as we may see fit.

Now, therefore, be it understood that until further notice we will PRESENT A COPY OF THE SPLENDID ENGRAVING AFORESAID TO EVERY PERSON WHO SHALL SEND US THE NAMES OF FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND TEN DOLLARS, or who will RENEW HIS SUBSCRIPTION FOR FOUR YEARS AND SEND US TEN DOLLARS, or who will RENEW HIS SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND SEND US NEW NAMES TO MAKE UP THE BALANCE, WITH TEN DOLLARS.

IT IS ONE OF THE

Largest, Most Perfect, and Most Valuable Engravings

ever seen in this country or Europe.

This great premium—UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY NEWSPAPER FOR FOUR SUBSCRIBERS—will be sent by mail on and after this date, free of postage, on the terms proposed, to any post-office in the country where overland rates are not charged; or it will be delivered at our office in this city, as may be preferred.

We already actually GIVEN AWAY more than

FIFTY THOUSAND STEEL ENGRAVINGS

as Premiums for New Subscribers, and we CHALLENGE ANY NEWSPAPER IN HOWARD BEING to whom either has been sent to say that he or she is not PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

We are preparing to send off this new, latest, and best premium by TENS OF THOUSANDS, and we respectfully urge our friends everywhere to commence the work of canvassing for new subscribers to secure at once this invaluable present.

This beautiful steel engraving, ever vividly reminding us of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, and the crowning act of his wise and just administration, should hang on the walls of EVERY PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND BUSINESS OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY.

We absolutely guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case, and to all parties, or the money will promptly be refunded.

Orders will be registered in the order in which they are received, and the engravings will be delivered accordingly.

Address
HENRY C. BOWEN,
P. O. Box 2787, NEW YORK

NEW PREMIUM!

SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING

OF

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Late Secretary of War.

We have purchased the new plate of this engraving, and will give one copy printed on fine pasteboard to every

Old Subscriber

who will send us the name of a *new* yearly subscriber, with the money. The

ENGRAVING

will be sent, postage paid, to any post-office in the United States.

Ten Minutes' Work

WILL GET THIS

Beautiful Present.

SEND US YOUR NAMES!

Address HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER,

"The Independent,"
BOX 2787, NEW YORK.

$14

FOR NOTHING!

Splendid Present!

TERMS REDUCED.

RITCHIE'S

Celebrated Steel Engraving of Hicks's famous and beautiful Oil Painting, entitled

"Authors of the United States,"

now given away for every Five Dollars received from any one person—either on renewal of his own subscription for two years, in advance; or, renewing for ONE year, in advance, and sending us with the same the name of one new subscriber; or for the names of two new subscribers.

This wonderful steel engraving—size 19 by 35 inches—is one of Ritchie's finest productions, and would be a splendid ornament to hang in any parlor or library in the United States. It contains a good-sized likeness of the following distinguished authors:

IRVING.	BANCROFT.
BRYANT.	PARKE GODWIN.
COOPER.	MOTLEY.
LONGFELLOW.	FE

NOTICES.

☞ All communications for the Editorial Literary, News, and Miscellaneous Columns of this journal should be addressed to **The Editor of The Independent, P. O. Box 2787.**

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department to the Commercial Editor; and all business communications from subscribers and advertisers, to **Henry C. Bowen, Box 2787.**

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our Correspondents.

☞ Manuscripts sent to THE INDEPENDENT cannot be returned.

The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, February 9th, 1871.

MAKING INFAMY LAWFUL.

DUTY is above delicacy, and the time has come when we must speak plainly. In Ohio and in New York it is now proposed to adopt the European plan of licensing and placing under medical supervision houses of prostitution. In St. Louis one experiment of the kind has already failed, and a new one is in process of trial. In view of the history of all such systems in the past, and in view of certain results of every such experiment in the future, silence would be sin. We do not apologize, therefore, for the frankest treatment of this question in these columns. There is no class of the community, indeed, that needs so much to understand these questions as American women. If any true reform shall ever be wrought, it must be by Christian women. That word *Christian*, in so far as it suggests Christ, has much to do with the question. A Christian woman is one who feels and acts as Christ felt and acted toward the outcast. The woman who is too refined to see the misery of her lost sisters, too modest to endure the mention of them, and too pure to "lend a hand," may be a Pharisee, but is certainly not a Christian.

It is gravely proposed that, inasmuch as this infamous vice cannot, in the present state of individual and social morality, be suppressed by law, it shall be licensed and regulated by careful police supervision. In favor of this proposition it is urged that the loathsome diseases which are spread by licentious vice are so generally disseminated that innocent people suffer, pure women perishing untimely, innocent children diseased from their first hours and dying by degrees on account of the sin of a parent, nurses in turn contaminated by children at the breast and spreading the vile plague in their own households. It is urged that these diseases are among the most terrible in their physical and mental effects, and that to "the third and fourth generation" the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. There are men who have a sort of mania on the subject—who see in scrofula, in rickets, in consumption, and a thousand other ills, the remote hereditary effects of the diseases that are the scourge of beastly vice. We are even told, in the face of statistics that prove the contrary, that the race is degenerating, and that the duration of life has been shortened in the last century or two by the dissemination of the effects of such diseases. That there is a great deal of exaggeration in all these statements we have no doubt; but there is also much terrible truth, and, if we admit them to be wholly true, they do not in the least tend to prove the wisdom of the proposed measure.

All past experience shows that any plan of police regulation is worse than futile. The French police has always been a hundred times more effective than ours. It is alert, omnipresent, vigilant, tireless, and has been backed by despotic power. Clearly, then, the experiment of police supervision, if it had any elements of success at all, should have shown them in Paris. Let us see what is the result. An able writer in the *Westminster Review* for January, 1870, after a history of the great exertions of the French police, gives a most carefully prepared digest of the results, as shown by the official statistics; from which it appears that, "after all these efforts and struggles, all the vexations of spirit and misery they involve, all the privations and sufferings of the refractory in the prison of St. Lazare, . . . the despotic and irresponsible French police cannot succeed in getting even so many as *a seventh part* of the prostitutes of Paris under their control. The total number of these, according to the estimate of M. Lecour (head of the *Bureau de Mœurs*, and therefore an especially trustworthy authority, for he has peculiar facilities for learning the facts), is not less than 30,000; and of these less than 4,000 are registered and subject to sanitary surveillance."

If after more than half a century of exertion such be the result in Paris, with its tireless and despotic police, and its support from the police of the provinces, what could we expect in this country, where neither unity nor energy of action is possible to the police force. If but one-seventh of the abandoned women of Paris are brought under supervision by the French police, it would be suprising, indeed, if ours were able to accomplish half so much. And what amazing sanitary results will our medical reformers and philanthropists be able to accomplish by bringing one vicious woman in fourteen under police and sanitary surveillance!

We will not shock our readers by giving in any detail the sanitary statistics which show how complete is the failure of the French system to attain its end. So far from having succeeded in stamping out these fearful disorders, they are perpetually on the increase; and in the hospitals of Paris there are on an average 1,000 beds perpetually occupied by the sufferers from these horrible maladies!

These well attested facts—this inevitable conclusion that the Continental system is worse than a failure, that it increases vice and aggravates that which it aims to cure—ought to settle forever the question of its introduction into this country.

But the purpose of any legal action relating to this subject should be, not chiefly to abate the physical results of vice, but to eradicate vice itself. There is a moral malady preying on the heart of society, blasting the lives of our young men, sweeping on to a horrible fate foolish and unsuspecting young women, destroying families, overthrowing every sentiment of virtue. It is, indeed, of all social evils, the "Social Evil." It is vastly better that we seek the radical cure of this epidemic, than that we aggravate it, while attacking some of its minor symptoms.

The plan on trial in St. Louis, and gravely proposed in the legislatures of two states will in fact say: "Prostitution is a legitimate business. It may be carried on, as any other business is, under the protection of law." To the young man whose giddy head is turned by the garish outside that sensual pleasures show, who is fighting the great battle of manhood *versus* animalism, this system says: "You can pluck this fruit with safety. The utmost vigilance of the police has been exerted to remove all chance of evil result. And the law makes it respectable!"

We want no such law. We need everything that will lift up moral sentiment; nothing that will drag it down. This great evil, like other great evils, can only be conquered by patience, by self-denying Christian labor, by preventive measures, and by the better education of the moral sense.

Against any law that shall declare prostitution to be an ineradicable evil all morality, all Christianity, every sentiment of virtue, or of hope for humanity, will utter a most solemn protest. Such legislation may be popular with infamous men, and may secure votes; but in the name of all that is good we declare an unremitting warfare against the measure; and, if need be, against the men who promote a measure that may give the licentious a false sense of security in their wickedness, but that is utterly destructive to public morality.

THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

THOSE who have read the spicy letters which constitute the correspondence now given to the public between David Dudley Field, an eminent lawyer in New York City, and Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*—a correspondence growing out of some reflections of the latter upon the former as the legal advocate of what is known as the "Erie Ring"—can have no doubt whether both of these gentlemen know how to write letters. They certainly are very well matched in point of ability. Mr. Field charges Mr. Bowles with transcending the limits of journalistic duty and propriety in publicly censuring him on account of his professional relations with Messrs. Fisk, Gould, and others, in the suits brought against them as the managers of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Bowles, on the other hand, contends that, this management being, as he alleges, notoriously corrupt and swindling in its character, no lawyer ought to consent to be its advocate in a court of justice; and that, inasmuch as Mr. Field had assumed this position, and lent his powerful legal abilities to the defense of a great moral wrong, it was proper for him as a journalist to rebuke the act, as a disgrace to the profession and an injury to public morals.

Such is the generic issue between these two gentlemen, after we have abstracted from the controversy all that is merely personal, and with which the public has no special concern. As to which reasons best from his own premises we need not decide; yet, if we grant the premises of Mr. Bowles, he unquestionably has the better of the argument. If the "Erie Ring" be what Mr. Bowles declares it to be, and what the general public think it to be—a fraudulent and wicked usurpation of power against the rights and consent of others—then no lawyer, unless wholly mistaken in the facts, can honorably sell his talents for the defense of the outrage before any judicial tribunal. If, on the other hand, the facts be just the reverse of all this, then Mr. Field is all right in his professional record, and the public and Mr. Bowles are grievously wrong in their estimate of the "Erie Ring." The question between these moral litigants is in part one of facts, and in part one of ethics in application to the legal profession.

It is barely possible, yet strongly improbable, that the public has fallen into a serious mistake in its judement as to the management of the Erie Railroad for the last few years. The whole thing, taken in its well-known history, looks like one of the grossest frauds of modern times, perpetrated under the forms of law, and by a most persistent and skillful evasion of justice. As such, it has been denounced by the secular and the religious press in very strong terms; and we have not yet heard of any uninterested party who has had the temerity publicly to defend it on moral grounds.

It is quite true that the facts which constitute the offense have not been judicially ascertained and declared; yet the rascality is as well known as it could be if a dozen courts had so affirmed. The evidence is before the public; and, moreover, one of the dark features of the case consists in the fact that the courts themselves have generally been so manipulated as to defeat the ends of justice.

Now, assuming the truth of this view—and we believe it to be true *examino*—we have no disposition to speak of Mr. Field as a sinner above all other members of the New York Bar. As we presume, he has simply done what most other lawyers would have been willing to do, if as well paid for their services. He has sold his distinguished legal talents to his clients in the various suits brought against them, and done his best so to run the machinery of law as to afford the best possible protection to their interests. There can be no question but that this, in general, was his professional duty, provided he undertook their defense at all. He was paid for doing it with the understanding that he would do it; and hitherto he has done it, as we doubt not, to the perfect satisfaction of his clients. His advocacy of their cause has at least one merit, which Mr. Bowles will not deny—it has been *true* as well as remarkably successful.

Yet there is a point in this case which Mr. Bowles puts with great force, and which all lawyers would do well to consider in assuming professional relations to clients, and also in the method of conducting their defense. Whatever may be the code of the legal profession, as adopted and sanctioned by usage, there is an older code than this, which forbids all men to do wrong, and commands them to do right; and that too in every possible relation into which they can enter. No man can vacate his unofficial obligations, as a moral agent responsible to God and to his own conscience, by assuming professional relations. No one can justify lying by the plea that falsehood is one of the practical necessities of the trade. The advocate is a moral being, and is as much bound as any other man to pursue his profession within the limits of moral rules and in subordination to moral ends. He has no more right than any other man so to use his power as to defeat the ends of justice. He should not set aside the moral element in his own nature or in the cause he is solicited to defend. Whenever he does this he does so at the expense of his own virtue, and very generally to the damage of human society. The fact that it pays well may be a strong temptation; but it is no excuse in the court of conscience. The general character of a moral agent, with its obligations, one can never put off by putting on any form of professional character; and this principle is just as true of lawyers as it is of other men. The advocate who sells to his client not simply his skill and learning, but also his conscience, in the sense that he practically consents to have no conscience for the time being, is guilty of subordinating the moral rule to the professional rule. Manifestly his supreme object is not to do right, but rather to be a successful lawyer. His elementary principle is to make money or win fame, with a consurable disregard as to the methods.

We hold, moreover, that the journalist has the right, and is bound to exercise it, of calling things by their right names, no matter whom or what he condemns in so doing. Like all other men, he exercises this right upon his proper responsibilities; yet the right is his, and the duty is his, and he should never relinquish the one nor ignore the claims of the other. It is not at all true that the journalist should confine himself simply to the collection and statement of *facts*, and thus act merely the part of a news reporter. It is his business to have *opinions*, and freely and boldly express them, with their reasons, whether they refer to the pulpit, the bar, or the bench. This tribute he owes to his own independence and to the public good. He can in no other way discharge the highest duty of his position. No man's official or professional character is so sacred as to constitute an exemption from journalistic criticism. Journalism should, of course, take no mean advantages in respect to the private affairs of men; yet that which they themselves make public is a fair matter for discussion, and of reprehension if wrong.

Mr. Bowles, as a journalist, plants himself squarely on this ground, and here he is impregnably strong. If the Erie management, morally considered, be a great fraud upon the rights of others, of which we frankly say that we have no doubt, then this fraud ought to be exposed. It ought to have no defense anywhere or by anybody. It is quite true that a lawyer may justly use his powers to secure the *rights* of even a bad man; but neither lawyer nor anybody else can innocently bolster up a bad man in doing wrong, especially so when the wrong is a palpable encroachment upon the rights of other parties, who are grievously injured by it. If this may be lawfully done on the plea of professional duty, then there is no use in having any moral rules for the regulation of human conduct.

The moral element involved in the Field-Bowles correspondence ought to do good to the legal profession, by attracting their attention to the *ethical* principles by which, in common with all other men, they should be governed. These principles we regard it as our journalistic duty to assert and apply, without fear or favor, hit where or whom they may, whether the pulpit, the bench, or the bar, David Dudley Field, the President of the United States, or anybody else. If men do not want to be condemned by the truth, then let them do nothing to deserve it.

THE NEW ALEXANDER.

THE disciples of the late Mr. Buckle must have began at least to doubt the prophetic character of their master from the signal contradiction which the facts of the last twenty years have given to his assertion that nations had grown too wise to go to war any more. The cheerful facility of doubted, after the cruel experiences of the Mutiny. It is not likely that they are more forgiving or less vindictive than the Christian nations of Europe, or less ready to seize the first occasion of revolt. That Affghanistan would interpose any serious opposition to the march of Russian armies over its territory is most improbable. It is far more likely that those warlike tribes will welcome the chance to avenge Ghazoree. The *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Baboo Chunder Sen, describes that country as torn by rebellious factions; but this will rather help than hinder the designs of Russia. Once master of the country of the Five Rivers, the modern Alexander will not be stayed by the Hydaspes, as was his predecessor; but can pour his legions on the south into no unknown region and one not ill-disposed. A general union of all the European Powers only will prevent this catastrophe. But will Prussia, now at the head of Europe, permit this union? At present it does not look as if she would. The battle of Sedan may change the fate of India, as well as of France.

JOG TROT.

THERE is etymological uncertainty about the phrase. But there is no doubt about its meaning; no doubt that it represents a good, comfortable gait, at which nobody goes nowadays.

A hundred years ago it was the fashion: In the days when railroads were not, nor telegrapha; when citizens journeyed in stages, putting up prayers in church if their journey were to be so long as from Massachusetts into Connecticut; when evil news traveled slowly by letter, and good news was carried about by men on horses; when maidens spun and wove for long, quiet, silent years at their wedding *trousseaus* and mothers spun and wove all which sons and husbands wore; when newspapers were small and infrequent, dingy-typed and wholesomely stupid, so that no man could or would learn from them more about other men's opinions, affairs, or occupations than it concerned his practical convenience to know; when even wars were waged at slow pace—armies sailing great distances by chance winds, or plodding on foot for thousands of miles, and fighting doggedly hand to hand at sight; when fortunes also were slowly made by simple, honest growths—men excepting freebooters and pirates becoming rich in a day.

It would seem treason or idiocy to sigh for these old days—treason to ideas of progress, stupid idiocy unaware that it is well off. Is not to-day brilliant, marvelous, beautiful? Has not living become a magician's "presto"? Are we not decked in the whole of color, feasted on all that shape and sound and flavor can compass? Are we not wiser at each moment than we were in the moment before? Do not the blind see, the deaf hear, and the crippled dance? Has not Nature surrendered to us? Art and science, are they not our slaves—coining money and running mills? Have we not built and multiplied religions, till each man, even the most irreligious, can have his own? Is not what is called the "movement of the age" going on at the highest rate of speed and of sound? Shall we complain that we are maddened by the racket, out of breath with the spinning and whirling, and dying of the strain of it all? What is a man more or less? What are one hundred and twenty millions of men more or less? What is quiet in comparison with riches? or digestion and long life in comparison with knowledge? When we are added up in the universal reckoning of races, there will be small mention of individuals. Let us be disinterested. Let us sacrifice ourselves, and, above all, our children, to raise the general average of human invention and attainment to the highest possible mark. To be sure, we are working in the dark. We do not know, not even if we are Huxley or Du Chaillu do we know at what point in the grand, universal scale we shall ultimately come in. We know, or think we know, about how far below us stand the gorilla and the seal. We patronize them kindly for learning to turn hand-organs or eat from porringers. Let us hope that, if we have brethren of higher races on other planets, they will be as generously appreciative of our little all when we have done it; but, meanwhile, let us never be deterred from our utmost endeavor by any base and envious misgivings that possibly we may not be the last and highest work of the Creator, and in a fair way to reach very soon the final climax of all which created intelligences can be or become. Let us make the best of dyspepsia, paralysis, insanity, and the death of our children. Perhaps we can do as much in forty years, working night and day, as we could in seventy, working only by day; and the five out of twelve children that live to grow up can perpetuate the names and the methods of their fathers. It is a comfort to believe, as we are told, that the world can never lose an iota that it has gained; that progress is the great law of the universe. It is consoling to verify this truth by looking backward, and seeing how each age has made use of the wrecks of the preceding one as material for new structures on different plans. What are we that we should mention our preference for being put to some other use, more immediately remunerative to ourselves!

We must be all wrong if we are not in sympathy with the age in which we live. We might as well be dead as not keep up with it. But in our heart of hearts which of us does not sometimes wish that he had been born long enough ago to have been boon companion of his great-grandfather, and have gone respectably and in due season to his grave at a good jog trot?

Editorial Notes.

THE demands made by Bismarck, as the conditions of peace with France, are understood to embrace the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz, the payment of two billions of dollars as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, the transfer to the German navy of twenty first-rate frigates, and the cession of the colony of Pondicherry in Cochin China. All this, added to the French cost of the war and the destruction of life and property on French soil, makes a tremendous war-bill for poor France to settle. In 1868 her public debt was $2,833,400,285, which, with a population of 38,200,000, was equal to $74 per capita for the whole population. This amount had been considerably increased prior to the war. Add now her own war-debt and the two billions demanded by the Germans—thus make the whole not less than seven billions—and France is bankrupt for at least half a century. It is all but impossible for her to carry such a load. History contains no example of a great nation being so completely overwhelmed in so short a time. Without gaining a single victory of the slightest consequence as affecting the final result, she is now compelled by a stern and awful necessity to accept peace on whatever terms the victorious Germans may see fit to dictate. Had she been the victor, she would probably have dealt quite as severely with the Germans. Let poor France in her humiliation and sorrow profit by the terrible lesson of the hour. She has long lived upon military glory, and as long held the peace of Europe at her nod. She has now had enough of this kind of glory for at least a century. While the Germans have justly a large claim to be settled, the Emperor William can afford to practice some degree of magnanimity toward a fallen foe. The terms as proposed by Bismarck must strike the public sentiment of the world as being too fearfully severe. The pecuniary part of the demand ought to be greatly reduced, since it is much larger than the actual expense of the war to the Germans.

...Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, in his annual message, says: "It is very evident that a large share of increase of savings banks is not the savings of labor." The Lowell *Citizen* questions this conclusion, by adducing the case of the "Five Cent Savings Bank" of Lowell. Deposits for week ending Jan. 7th, $59,654. New accounts, 150. Whole number of depositors, 663; 29 deposited over $200 each, and 475 under $100 each, down to 10 cents. During the year 1870, the whole number of depositors was 8,116; of whom 274 were operatives, 283 in trust for minors, 362 minors, 144 in trust for workmen, 244 mechanics, 204 housekeepers, 58 farmers, 62 laborers, 33 domestics, 22 clerks, 145 of various industrial occupations, 95 other occupations, and 45 no occupation. Those whose deposits were over $300 were 488; between $300 and $100, 303; between $100 and $50, 980; between $50 and $1, 5,882; under $1, 474, of whom 23 deposited 10 cents and 16 deposited 5 cents. The other savings banks in Lowell furnish returns nearly similar. They show, beyond question, that there is a constant advance among the industrial classes in the habit of laying by even the smallest savings from their wages, to accumulate gradually into sums that may hereafter be of material advantage.

....Even Tammany is fastidious on some points. It likes riotous Tipperary men; it is in favor of the licensing of houses of ill-fame; it is not averse to some thieves and other scoundrels, provided they can help it carry a ward; it doats on corrupt judges, and it even stomachs Fisk, Jr., without a sign of nausea; but there is a point of delicacy beyond which even Tammany cannot venture at present. That point is the Chinaman. It cannot be his color; for Tammany is glad enough now to get some votes, and surely yellow voters are no worse than black. It may be the pig-tail that Tammany cannot stand. But we fear that the crime of the Chinaman is his deft-handedness. The Democratic leaders, who were willing enough that slave labor should compete with that of the workingman, are now in a panic lest "Cooly importation" should interfere with Crispin strikes, and Mr. Tweed has brought in a bill to prevent the mild-mannered yellow man from throwing voters out of employment.

....The great ecclesiastical trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney has, we are glad to see, passed beyond the stage of technicalities and subterfuges. Scarcely had the Superior Court of Illinois dissolved the injunction restraining the ecclesiastical court than the latter immediately convened. After some discussion of the question whether, on account of the absence of one of the assessors, the remaining four could proceed to try the case, Mr. Cheney read a paper before them acknowledging that he had made the omissions charged in reading the baptismal office; but also arguing that in so doing he had violated no law, and that he had not, as charged, broken his ordination vow. The court would not accept this as a plea of "guilty," but proceeded with the trial. The defense has called witnesses to prove that it is not an uncommon practice to omit portions of the church services, and the presentors have confined themselves to arguments on the laws of the Church. The decision of the court we have not yet learned; but we are thoroughly glad to see that Mr. Cheney has squarely met the issue. If it is to be understood that an Episcopal clergyman is to be but a barrel-organ, that must grind out nothing that varies by a quaver from the old tune, we suspect there will be more than restiveness—there will be separation.

....We see that Queen Victoria, not satisfied with being the nursing mother of her subjects, has lately appeared in the character of their schoolmistress. That is, she has taught them, literally *ex cathedra*, how to pronounce the name of her third daughter, the Princess Helena. It seems that the liges had contracted the vicious habit of calling her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and the sovereign stoops from her state to inform them that it should be pronounced Heléna—the penult *short*, instead of *long*. Her Majesty is quite right, and it is only strange that it should have required a *Deus, ex machina*, to solve such a knot, especially in a country whose scholars pride themselves so much on the correctness of their prosody. From the days of the Trojan war there has been but one proper pronunciation of the name of its fatal cause. Hear Homer, who ought to have known how to pronounce it:

"Ἐλέ˘η ἑλέ˘ην ἑνάρι˘η˙ Ἐλένην Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖαν,"

or, Horace:

"*Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera.*"

or, Shakespeare:

"My love, my life, my soul, fair Helena!"

or, Milton:

"Not that Nepenthes which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena."

The only exception to the proper accentuation of the name which has crept into general use is that of the Island of St. Helena. How this mispronunciation originated cannot now be known. It is attributed to the Portuguese, who discovered the island on the feast of that saint, and named it after her. But, as the accent of the Portugese, like that of the Italian, almost always follows the quantity of the Latin in words derived from that language, as most of them are, it must have been the ignorant mariners, and not the government authorities, that thus mangled the good name of the mother of Constantine. The late eminent lexicographer, Dr. Worcester, when asked the authority for this cacophonious abuse, while he admitted and lamented the barbarism, said it was too firmly rooted to be changed by the authority of a dictionary-maker. Should Her Majesty chance to see this paragraph—and it is not to be supposed that she is not a reader of THE INDEPENDENT—we trust she will be pleased to take into her gracious keeping the good name of her island, as well as of her daughter, and give rest to the canonized bones of the holy woman to whom Christendom owes the knowledge of the site of the Holy Sepulcher, as well as the possession of the wood of the True Cross, whose repose must have been disturbed by being thus "called out of her name," like an Irish housemaid.

....Nemesis finds time to overtake the small as well as the great; and is not so busy with France as not to attend to little Holland. Merchants, it is well known, are not the best material out of which to make governments—at least, for the governed. Witness the rule of the East India Company. Now the Dutch are a nation of merchants, and have governed their colonies on the good old principle that they existed only for the good of the mother country. Colonists they regard as having "left their country for their country's good," in another sense from that intended by the pious pickpocket, Hardy Vaux, in his prologue for the opening of the theater at Botany Bay—an excellent person, who devoutly thanked God in his "Autobiography" that *he had never picked a pocket on the Sabbath Day!* The Dutch Government, however, had no scruples as to days and seasons, and conveyed as much of the root of all evil from the pockets of their colonists to their own as they possibly could. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Moluccas, and all the Dutch colonies were subjected to the squeezing process applied by monopoly piled upon monopoly, with the single purpose of getting as much out of them at as small an expense as possible. No improvements were vouchsafed. It is but lately that Java, one of the richest islands in the world, has been allowed a railway. No education was provided, and children had to be sent to Europe to be taught. At last, the rebellious spirit of the age reached these fragrant islands of the sea, and late dispatches informed the Dutch Government that a revolution was impending; and, what was worse, that the army maintained to keep the peace had conspired to assassinate the governor and take possession of the island. As the troops are all natives or mercenaries, this state of things was alarming. What Jeffrey (we think it was he) once suggested seemed likely to come to pass, and "the extinguishers to take fire!" It is an unpleasant task that M. Thorabecke, the new minister, has before him, to cure this evil, and save the colonies, by a course of justice and good government. But it would seem to be the only thing left for him to do.

....Mrs. Amberly, a distinguished lady in England, and withal a zealous advocate of woman's rights, states the following points as constituting her demands in behalf of her sex: "1. That women should receive as good an education as men. 2. That all professions should be open to them. 3. That married women should hold their property upon the same terms as married men. 4. That they should possess the franchise. 5. That public opinion should sanction every occupation for women which in itself is good and suited to their strength." This statement has the merit of being definite, and at the same time comprehensive. There are but few men who would dissent from any part of it, with the exception of the point that refers to the possession of the franchise by women; and this is a point now under discussion in England and this country, not yet settled one way or the other, but rather waiting for the gradual shaping of public thought. Whatever may be the final issue of the discussion, it will, as we have no doubt, render a very material service in improving the condition of women in many important respects. There is no good reason why women should not have the same advantages for education as men, and there certainly is none why married women should not hold their property under the same guaranties and with the same protection that are accorded by law to men. Nor do we see why they should not have the same chance as men in respect to the learned professions. Those who insist that they ought not to have the right of suffrage have upon them the *onus probandi* of the proposition. If they admit the principles of the Declaration of Independence, then it is for them to show that woman, for some reason inhering in her natural constitution, is properly an exception to their application in this respect. We believe in enlarging the sphere of woman's activities, and thus making her a greater practical power in the world. We have no fear that society will be the loser thereby. There are far too many merely elegant and helpless women for their own good or the good of the world.

....Rev. Edward C. Towne has sent out the third number of his *Examiner*. This, with the revival of the *Radical* and the continuance of the *Index*, gives Radicalism three journals, though it is probable that none of them really pay more than the expense of publishing. Mr. Towne shows little softening of tone toward his opponents. We have often had occasion to lament the quickness with which our evangelical churches outlaw a man of erratic opinions, and we have often thought that sensitive and combative men have frequently allowed themselves to be driven into a destructive skepticism by a spirit of opposition. But we are a little surprised at some sentences that sound like a confession, coming from the pen of Mr. Towne:

"Radicalism is forced to exaggerate the individualism of its method, because the hand of every man is against it. Give it a place, its due place, in the school of Christian thought, and at once its temper must become more moderate, and its demonstrations less dangerous to the order of the religious world. Had Mr. Parker been treated in this way from the beginning, there is every reason to believe that his mind would have acted upon questions of dogma, with none of that volcanic fury which made him seem to the evangelical world a tremendous engine of destruction. And, instead of becoming, the leader and head of a party, he would believers, in whom the spirit and the life had a more equipoised, he would have stood forth the exfull faith."

....The course of "Boston Lectures" which was inaugurated last year, for the purpose of treating from an evangelical standpoint various current topics, under the general head of "Christianity and Skepticism," is to be followed by a similar course this year, beginning February 5, with a lecture by Rev. Prof. Charles M. Mead, of Andover, on "Revelation and the Book of Genesis." The lectures are to be delivered in Cambridge, Sabbath evenings; and repeated, in Boston the following Monday afternoons. The rest of the course is made up as follows: "Moses," by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson; "The Heroic Age of Israel," by Rev. Professor W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College; "The Hebrew Theocracy," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of Yale; "Isaiah the Prophet," by Rev. John Lord; "The Gospel of the Prophets," by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever; a Lecture, subject not yet announced, by Rev. D. S. Talcott; "The Gospels," by Rev. J. Lewis Diman; "The Apostle Paul," by Rev. Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, of Yale; "Exclusive Traits of Christianity," by President Hopkins, of Williams College."

....We are inclined to ask for a professorship of science in our theological seminaries after reading a long criticism by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of a series of "Fourteen Weeks Course" text-books of science. We take no exceptions to what he says of their style; but there is scarce a criticism of fact that is not an error. Mr. Beecher informs the writer that "all the compounds of sulphur smell of brimstone." He probably has no gypsum in his vicinity, and neither vitriol nor the oil of vitriol are sold in the Elmira drug stores. Criticising the statement that "matter is anything," he says, "Surely there are insensible forms of matter." Hfeo, we should like to know what they are. We can think of nothing, unless it be luminiferous ether; and that is only one form. What are the others? These are but specimens of the critic's chemistry. We have heard "Beecher theology" sometimes criticised as a scarcely organized gelatinous *Amœba*, that might put out indiscriminately an arm or leg, or develop a mouth from any portion of its surface. Is Mr. Beecher's science equally unamenable to law?

....There seems to be in the minds of noted assassins and other felons an irresistible inclination to "lecture," or, in other words, put themselves on exhibition. There seems to be an equally strong inclination on the part of the public to let them alone. When a famous semi-clerical scamp, who had just passed through a scandalous divorce suit in Chicago, advertised a lecture in Crosby's Opera House, he had eleven listeners. John H. Surratt was hardly more successful in his recent disgusting exhibition of his lecturing abilities; and Daniel McFarland did not meet with encouragement enough at Newark, the other evening, to lead him to try the experiment of lecturing against woman's rights a second time. In the meantime, we are glad to see symptoms of a healthier public sentiment on the subject of the sacredness of human life. A Dr. Galeatine, who slew his wife's paramour, was convicted last week, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The law should itself furnish ample means of redress to the man or the woman whose rights are invaded, and should then utterly repress the savagery by which a man takes the matter into his own hand.

....The American Tract Society is about to issue an illustrated weekly religious newspaper. It has been the subject of various unfounded rumors. It is just what we have stated above—simply a new religious weekly, illustrated. It does not touch theological discussion or ecclesiastical intelligence. We do not approve of a religious society entering the field as a publisher, and using the funds that have come directly or indirectly from benevolent contributions to enable it to compete in a field in which it can never excel private enterprise. We have said this often before, and it is more and more our conviction that the day in which there was any justification for such a course is passed. At the same time, we must say that the new paper has one element of success that is exceedingly promising. That element is Rev. Lyman Abbott. the Society has made no mistake in securing so accomplished a gentleman as editor.

....The township of Wellfleet, in Massachusetts, is a specimen place. It lies on the northern side of Cape Cod, has about 2,500 inhabitants, with four churches. The mackerel fishery is the leading industry, employing upward of one hundred vessels, with 1,200 men and boys. In the town there is not a single dram-shop; "no infidels, paupers, nor criminals; but a more general attendance at church than in almost any town in the United States." A certain town in New York, no larger than Wellfleet, supports fifteen dram-shops, and more than half the voters scoff at religion. We learn from the Boston *Daily News* that "a glorious revival of religion is in progress in the Methodist church in Wellfleet. One hundred and forty have already indicated their desire and purpose to lead a new life, following the commandment of God, and walking henceforth in his holy ways."

....Contributions for suffering Parisians should be sent to Charles Lanier, 27 Pine street, New York, who is treasurer of the French Relief Committee, or may be sent to William E. Dodge, A. S. Barnes, A. S. Hatch, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Cullen Bryant, or any one of forty other members of the committee. Grain and provisions will be received as well as money.

....Dr. John Lord, whose historical lectures at Association Hall are progressing with so much success, has begun this week a course of fifteen lectures for ladies, at Brooklyn, in the hall of the Packer Institute.

Personal.

THE death of the late Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., an event which occurred last week, after a short illness, removes from earth one of the bright and long-shining lights of the Christian Church. The funeral services were held last Saturday, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of New York, where a large number of people assembled, including clergymen of every denomination, to pay their respects to the memory of the venerable saint. Dr. Skinner at the time of his death, had reached the advanced age of eighty years. He was born in North Carolina, March 7th, 1791, being the seventh in a family of thirteen children. He prepared for college in Edenton, N. C.; graduated at Princeton College, in 1809; then returned to Edenton to study law; was soon after converted, and determined to enter the Christian ministry. In 1812 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and in 1813 was ordained and settled, as co-pastor with Dr. Janeway, over the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. In 1815 he was called to the Fifth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and a few years later to the Arch-street church in the same city. In 1823 he accepted the appointment of professor of sacred rhetoric in the theological seminary at Andover; in 1835 he became the pastor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian church in New York City; and in 1848 he was called to the chair of sacred rhetoric, pastoral theology, and church government in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, in which position he was engaged in the faithful performance of his duties up to the last week of his life. Dr. Skinner held a very prominent place among Presbyterians as one of their marked and trusted men, and was most highly esteemed by the Christian public. Having far more than ordinary gifts by Nature, he enriched his mind by large and varied culture. His emotional nature was keen and warm. In the days of his power he was a strong and forcible preacher, clear and argumentative, and at the same time fervid and pungent in his appeals to the heart. To love him it was only necessary to know him. Guileless and simple as a child, he carried through his whole life and into all its relations the bland and sweet tempers of the Christian spirit. No one doubted the piety or honesty of Dr. Skinner. He had "a good report" among all his brethren. Present at the recent funeral of Rev. Albert Barnes, his life-long friend, he has soon followed him to reap the rewards of a well-spent life. We can quote from the minute adopted last Saturday by a large majority of New York clergymen only a single sentence:

"Remembering also how in him metaphysical acumen and logical force, profound meditation and persistent study, were applied to the deep things of God, without abating the freshness and fervor of his devotion, the enthusiasm of his love, in respect to the simplest doctrines of salvation; how the nicest distinctions and the choicest diction of the Christian scholar were brought to the elucidation of Bible truth, we would make grateful record of such an example of consecrated intellect, and profound and scholarly edifying age, and would encourage ourselves and the ministry at large to assert the supreme claim of the Gospel upon all the powers of the human soul."

....The most celebrated educator of boys which this country has yet had, Samuel Harvey Taylor, died the very middle of last week, at Andover, Mass., after having served for thirty-three years as principal of Phillips Academy. His pupils are in all quarters of the earth, and these lines will be read by thousands of them, as they are written by one of them. Dr. Taylor has been called the Arnold of America. It is hardly a true title for him. He was a man of wonderful power over his students; but it was more the power of fear than of love. He was unexcelled as a disciplinarian. When the students were gathered in their chapel, and were so lawless as to stool at the entrance of Dr. Taylor to repress the disorder, the sight of "Uncle Sam's" mighty form coming through the door would instantly hush them to peace. And yet his scholars found, but generally not till toward the very close of their senior year, that this severity was a mask in which he clothed himself, and that he was the most *suave* and genial of gentlemen. His great success was in fitting boys for college. He knew how to drill them. We remember the young man who stood twenty-seventh in our small class of twenty-seven, telling the tutor who examined us for admission for college: "We don't read so very much in Andover; but we read it *very well*." He was right. Dr. Taylor's school did as much as the colleges in raising the standard of their scholarship. He was a perfect master of the classic learning of twenty years ago. Yet all this he got by the hardest of labor. As a boy he was a slow scholar, and as a man he failed to comprehend and master in his own department the wonderful and comparative grammar which has given in the study of Latin and Greek. He recognized it, and published contributions from others on the subject in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, of which he was an active editor; but he failed to absorb it, and even did not give up some old errors of teaching, which it ought to have corrected. Although his methods of government and of discovering the delinquencies of his pupils were not all the best, he was yet the most famous and successful educator we have yet had. With many others, we reverence his memory, and remember his geniality and kindness, especially to his graduates. We do not say that Phillips Academy will never be able to make his place good—for we have always found that Providence, as well as Nature, finds some way to fill a vacuum; but Dr. Taylor's work will always fill a most honorable chapter in her history, and we hope that some successor will be found who will be able to keep up the renown of that most famous of our academies.

....We must chronicle yet another death. Professor Eleazer T. Fitch, of Yale College, died January 30th, aged 80 years. He was a native of New Haven, and graduated at Yale in 1810. He spent five years at Andover, first as a student, and then as an assistant to Dr. Porter. His purity of character and eminent scholarship led to his appointment as Professor of Divinity in Yale College in 1817, as successor to the lamented Dr. Dwight, at the same time that Dr. Day was chosen to the presidency. His duties, as prescribed in the laws of the college, were to give instruction in theology to young men preparing for the ministry, to preach in the college chapel to undergraduates, and act as pastor of the college church. It was required that one sermon on each Sunday should be part of a full course on Systematic Theology, which course should be completed, ordinarily, every four years. On the establishment of the Theological Seminary, in 1822, he took the part of a professor in that department, without relieving his labors in the college, and for a considerable time with out any compensation for the additional labor. Always delicate in health, and yet constant in duty, his increasing infirmities led to the resignation of his professorship in 1852, when he was appointed professor-emeritus, thus retaining till death his connection with the college, begun in 1806. The success with which, for above thirty years, he discharged the two functions of preacher to the college and professor in the seminary, with the general love and respect of all, the excellence of his character and the ability of his ministry were admitted by all. His sermons were among the finest models ever produced in our language. For richness of thought, for perfection in style, for simple beauty of illustration and cogency of argument, they are hardly rivaled. The charm of his personal character made a strong impression on all who knew him well. Amid the infirmities of his later years his serene piety shone with great brightness, and his name will long be remembered with admiring love by thousands of the good. We cannot but hope that our literature may be enriched with posthumous treasures from his pen.

....A less dignified occasion of the fall of Herr Von Mühler, the Pruss

discipline, found on pages 65—70 in your discipline, is merely an essay on the subject, not adopted by the founders of the church, but at some recent general conference, without the votes of the annual conferences.

....The Union movement in Scotland is steadily advancing. At least 8 of the Free Presbyteries have decided in its favor by a large majority, some of them almost unanimously, only reserving the question of the time and manner of consummating the union. The opposite party, meanwhile, are evidently doing what they can to hinder the movement. A crowded meeting of "those upholding Free Church principles, and unfavorable to union on the proposed basis," was lately held in Glasgow, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that "the union could not at present be accomplished without the compromise and surrender of truths which the Free Church had hitherto held to be vital; pledging the meeting to use all lawful means to maintain the principles of the Church, and to resist all attempts to subvert or surrender them; and calling upon brethren in all parts of Scotland to assist in the discharge of that duty."

....The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to the Bishop of London, complains because the proposed change in the Table of Lessons, as embodied in a late Lectionary bill, was allowed to fall to the ground, and takes occasion to urge some important reforms in regard to the vestments of the clergy, the use of the mitual, etc. In connection with these, he recommends giving to the communicate laity of each parish some voice as to the mode of conducting the church services, and suggests an improvement in the use of the burial service, an amendment of the rubric, the power of abridging the daily church service with the consent of the diocesan, and the propriety at times of dividing the several parts of the Sunday service. He also calls attention to the Bishop of Winchester's bill for allowing disabled clergymen to retire from their cures, and to the bill advocated by the Duke of Marlborough to restrain the sale of next presentations to livings.

THE Barbadoes House of Assembly has granted to the Moravians in that island £400 per annum for their religious work. One member opposed the grant, on the ground that it would be unfair to endow the Moravians, and not the Wesleyans, who are equally deserving; while another made no objections to the grant provided the same was given to Wesleyans, who have an equal claim on the public. The auditor-general, however, said that they could not make a grant to the Wesleyans, as they had not applied for one; that, when they did so, he would be ready to support the application. In Demarara a Wesleyan missionary was allowed by the government an increase of allowance, on the ground that the Wesleyan Missionary Society had withdrew its grant. In British Guiana the Wesleyans endorse and share in the Concurrent Endowment scheme of that colony. There the English Church receives $50,000, the Scotch Church $34,560, the Roman Catholics $12,000, the Wesleyans $5,000, Congregational and other Dissenters $1,000 per annum from government. In Sierra Leone the Wesleyans have lately refused aid from the state.

....According to the statistics of the *Baptist Handbook*, there are 2,568 Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland, with 233,675 members, showing a decrease of membership of more than 9,000. England has 1,916 churches; Wales, 311; Scotland, 110; Ireland, 37. Of these there are 1,170 Baptist ministers, and of these not less than 426 are with churches. There are 2,995 chapels and 307,159 Sunday-school scholars. Germany has 72 churches and 13,709 members; Sweden 207 churches and 9,130 members; Australasia 133 churches and 4,331 members; Canada 332 churches and 17,042 members; the United States 12,011 churches and 1,121,988 members. The total number of Baptist churches throughout the world is 15,879, and of members 1,582,924.

....The leaders of the Irish Episcopal Church, though defeated in their attempt to have that body incorporated under the title of "The Church of Ireland," are determined to retain that title. Dr. Stafford, Archdeacon of Meath, lately filled up a form of return under the old name, "The Church of Ireland," and when the registrar would not back recommending him to substitute for the "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland," the Archdeacon flatly refused and declared his intention always to use the old title. He contends that the disestablishing act gives them the right to use their former designation, and the question is causing no little controversy.

....The *Freeman* says that at a recent meeting of Episcopalians at Spilsby, England, various resolutions were passed inviting the Methodists to the bosom of the Church. It was resolved "that laymen recommended by the Methodist societies should, if they so desire, and are sufficiently versed in Holy Scriptures, be admitted to act as lay deacons in the Church"; while with regard to ministers "the bishops of the church would do well to accept such preachers as the Methodist societies might recommend, and confer holy orders upon them without delay or burdensome conditions."

....The *Presbyterian Monthly Record* for February gives the receipts of the Board of Home Missions for the months of November and December as $75,590, "which is less by $37,387 than the two boards received during the same time last year"—a falling off equal to 37 per cent. The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions from May 1st to January 1st were $74,863. "Receipts for the same months last year, $93,3.9"—decrease $17,457, a falling off of about 19 per cent. by the united body from the income of the Old School branch of last year.

....At the trial of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, which is noticed in another column, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, while on the stand, was asked if it had not been customary for bishops, presbyters, and deacons "to add and to omit words from the service of the Church." His answer was: "I have known one instance in which a clergyman was always attacked with a violent fit of coughing when he came to that word "regenerate," and when he had recovered from it he had got beyond it."

....Daniel Page, of Parowan, has just been excommunicated by Brigham Young for reading the *Mormon Tribune*, the organ of the new Reform party. Mr. Page appealed his case to the High Council, and they were obliged to admit that this was the only charge against him. In several other cases Young has been acting vigorously against those suspected of favoring the new party.

....The *Nouvelliste* says that an active movement is now going on in London for securing reciprocal action between the clergy of the English Church and the Dissenting ministers, that they may be able, under Episcopal sanction, to preach in each other's pulpits. An association for carrying out this object has been started, and several of the leading members of both parties have joined it.

....In Chile the political parties have for some time been dividing, as in Mexico, mainly on questions of religion. The anti-clerical party is now so strong that, in the exciting canvass now in progress, it is regarded as quite possible that the Liberals will elect their president, although the wealth and influence of the Church party are very hard to overcome.

....The Baptist Missionary Convention, (Colored), at Wilmington, N. C., has passed resolutions against the "unfeeling and unchristian" practice of discharging, directly or indirectly, an aged minister simply because of age or infirmities.

....According to the statement of a writer in the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, there are 70 Swedenborgian churches in this country, half of which are without ministers, and the divinity school of that denomination has but 4 students.

....Some 10 or 12 full-blooded Indians desire to become students in the Highland University, Kansas, with the intention of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

....The *Unita Catolica* has made its appearance in a black border, which it promises to wear "till the Pope shall have his own again."

....Bishop Wordsworth's "Commentary on the Bible," on which he has been engaged for the last 16 years, will be completed, it is thought, early this year.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 5th, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

IT has been an industrious week in Congress, and, as but four weeks remain, still greater industry and more rapid legislation will be required to pass the bills necessary for the support of the Government. The last month of a Congress is always crowded with work; so great, indeed, is the excitement and tumult toward the close that there is danger of the passage of bad measures. Nothing but the most patient and conscientious watchfulness on the part of a few members prevents a multitude of jobs from going through. This is a curious fact; but it is true of both houses. And this does not prove that the majority of senators and representatives are corrupt or weak; it simply shows that most of them are careless, or so taken up with business of their own that they do not take pains to scrutinize closely the current business. But in each house there are a few old members, who make it their business to keep a watchful eye upon the proceedings, and they are rarely at fault. Yet even they sometimes nod. The exposure made by Mr. Dawes of the Chorpenning claim, last Monday, proves that a resolution involving hundreds of thousands of dollars sometimes is rushed through when not a dozen members understand its purport. The best illustration of this fact occurred on the same day of Mr. Dawes's speech. The *moral* of his active argument was this: the House was culpable because it passed an enormous claim without knowing anything about it. And then, within thirty minutes, that same House passed a resolution relating to iron-clad contractors, which involved hundreds of thousands of dollars, without a word of debate. I do not mean to characterize the resolution here; perhaps it is just, but I do say that not twenty members understood its scope and meaning. It was passed under a suspension of the rules, and no debate was allowable under the rules. This is only one specimen out of many that could be cited, all going to prove the necessity of vigilance, especially toward the close of a Congress.

The action of the House a day or two since upon the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant bill seems to decide the fate of twenty more bills of a similar character. The House rejected the bill—or recommitted it, which at this time is equivalent to laying it on the table. There is a possibility that the House will consent to pass a Southern Pacific Railroad bill, for there was long ago given by implication a pledge that at the proper time Congress would grant the South this favor, and having legislated in behalf of a Central and a Northern road. But the sentiment of the House is overwhelmingly against landgrants to railroad corporations, and it is a mere waste of time to push them. This St. Croix bill has been before the House all winter, and every few weeks it has been brought up for debate and an attempt made to pass it; but it could never quite succeed, and, when finally the test vote was taken, it was rejected.

This will be the fate of every steamship subsidy bill, if one of them reaches the House from the Senate. The attention of the people has been directed to this class of measures. The politicians and the demagogues are using them as clubs to beat out each other's brains with; and, if any of these schemes were just, it would not make any difference—they could not pass.

The House has, however, been generous to the sailors and soldiers of the War against the Rebellion. It has passed a bill giving them the right to locate on the reserved sections skirting the great landgrant railroads. It is said that there is much exaggeration of the real benefit of this measure—that the soldiers and sailors will assign their rights for a pittance; but that is no argument, to my mind, against the bill. Better give the lands to the defenders of their country than to corporations, and the class benefited can hold the lands or not as they choose. If they are wise (in case the Senate passes the bill), they will not assign their rights under it without a sufficient reward.

Senator Edwards has given a hint at the proper solution or our difficulties at the South in his bill to insure peaceable and honest elections. He is on the right track, without a question. Congress must take hold of this question courageously. Let the test-oaths and other proscriptive measures pass away; but in their place give the black man and the despised white Unionists of the South the whole power of the General Government, if necessary, to protect them at the ballot-box—and not simply at the moment of casting the ballot, but before and after. All that we demand is, that the old slaveholding aristocracy of the South (still dominant there, though without slavery) shall permit the entire people to vote as they choose, without violence, intimidation, or fraud; *and this Congress will have.* This is the problem to be worked out. Mr. Edwards has submitted one plan; others will follow; and this Congress or the next will agree upon one of them, and the President will do as he did in New York last fall—use the whole power of the Government, if necessary, to enforce the law and secure an honest election. Our opponents cry out against this interference as a piece of despotism. But we can meet that; and, if we cannot, nothing can be any worse for us and the nation than to submit to these outrages in elections without an effort to overcome the gigantic evil.

There are fresh stories of Cabinet changes; but I see nothing which indicates an immediate change. Mr. Fish has long desired to leave the State Department; but the President cannot spare him. Who can take his place? Indiana desires Mr. Morton to remain in the Senate for the present, and there are good reasons why Mr. Sumner could not succeed in the Cabinet; nor would he take the place, if it was offered. And who else is there competent to manage the important negotiations which have been commenced by Mr. Fish with England, Spain, and other countries?

There are slight differences between the President and Mr. Boutwell in regard to the Income Tax and further reduction in taxation; but they are still warm friends, and the President has not a thought at present of losing the services of the most pronounced Radical in his Cabinet, and the man of all others who commands the confidence of Radical Republicans.

If in the spring or summer anybody leaves the Cabinet, it will be Mr. Fish; because he earnestly desires to do so. And if he shall go, possibly Messrs. Cresswell and Akerman would take their departure with him. But I greatly doubt if any change is made during the present year.

D. W. B.

THE arrangements for the census of 1871 in Great Britain are already completed, almost three months in advance of the time for the work. Instead of employing collectors, who shamble along for a month in collecting the facts, every occupier of a house or tenement is required to make his own return, on his individual responsibility, on a given day. The day on which all the returns are to be made is Palm Sunday, the 2d of April. Some time in the course of the week ending Saturday, April 1st, printed forms will be left with the occupier of every house or separate lodging; and these forms, which the occupiers are bound under a penalty to fill up correctly on the night of Sunday, will be collected on the following day. Their contents will then be copied into books, tabulated, and a summary made, and published about the beginning of June.

News of the Week.

THE occupation of the French forts around Paris by the German troops was effected very quietly, the latter showing no undue exultation or anger to hurt the feelings of the French. The captures in Paris were 180,000 prisoners, 1,500 cannon, and 400 field-pieces and mitrailleuses; also the gunboats in the Seine and the rolling-stock of the railways. The country about the city is thoroughly devastated. St. Cloud and the Garches are utterly destroyed. The revictualing of the city is going on to the full extent that circumstances will permit; but, as the equipments of the railways were found to be in a wretched condition, the transportation of provisions is exceedingly limited at present, and the Germans are, to some extent, supplying the urgent wants of the citizens from their own army stores. Withal the distress of the Prussians is very great, and 70,000 persons have already applied for permission to leave the city. The British Foreign Office announces that an offer has been made to Count Bismarck and M. Favre to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangement to be under the joint supervision of French and German agents....Elections for members of the National Assembly were to have been held in Paris on the 5th inst., but were subsequently postponed to the 8th, on which day the elections in the departments were to take place—too late for us to announce the results in the present issue. The Assembly is to consist of 753 deputies, and will meet in Bordeaux, on the 12th inst. The Government at Bordeaux issued a decree disqualifying for election to the Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1780, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, held office under the Empire as ministers, senators, or councillors of state, and all prefects who have accepted office between Dec. 2d, 1851, and Sept. 4th, 1870. To this decree Count Bismarck protested, on the ground that the terms of the armistice required a *free* election for members of the Assembly. Whereupon Gambetta denounces Bismarck's protest as an insolent pretension of the Prussian minister to interfere with the constitution of a French Assembly, claiming that the decree of ineligibility "frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices, the fallen dynasty." It is stated that Gen. Garibaldi has accepted the candidacy for the representation of Nice in the Assembly....As a sequel of the statement in our last issue of the desperate strait of the French Army of the East, under Gen. Clinchant—who succeeded Gen. Bourbaki—we have to announce that the French general, after fighting two engagements with Gen. Manteuffel's forces—one at Chaffois and Sombacourt, west of Pontarlier, and the other, the following day, on the road between Chaugenoche and Pontarlier—in both of which he was defeated, with a loss of 15,000 men and 19 guns and mitrailleuses—retreated to the Swiss boundary, concluded a convention with the authorities of that country, and crossed his whole army, (80,000 strong), with the exception of the 18th corps, into Switzerland on the 1st inst., and laid down his arms. The Federal authorities have distributed these unfortunate prisoners, for safe keeping, throughout the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and Geneva. The French corps which we above except had previously escape the pursuit of Manteuffel, and has since reached Lyons....Gens. Faidherbe and D'Argent, in command of the French forces in the north of France, at first refused to evacuate their positions, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, but subsequently received orders from Bordeaux to comply....Prince Frederick Charles has removed his headquarters to Tours.

....From South America we receive our periodical revolutionary intelligence. The rebellion in Uruguay is making headway. The government forces were defeated, recently, at Cacio, with a loss of 150 men.....From Bolivia we learn that the revolutionists still hold the city of La Paz. They captured Potosi, after six days' hard fighting, and gave the town over to pillage, leaving it in ruins. Another battle has been fought at Oruro, in which the government troops were victorious; but at Cumgara they were routed, and lost many prisoners. Morales, the rebel leader, is organizing forces at Sicasica, and it is stated that 50,000 Indians are flocking to his standard. Emigration and trade are paralyzed. Evidently the existing government will soon be overthrown, and Morales will assume the presidential chair.....The revolutionists of Colombia have organized a provisional government. The adherents of the legitimate government are preparing for an obstinate resistance.....There is a rumor that Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru have formed an alliance against Colombia.....The governments of San Salvador and Bolivia have agreed upon a new treaty of amity and commerce.

....The Conference on the Eastern Question assembled on the 3d inst., after their recent adjournment. All the Powers were represented except France. The deliberations were prolonged; and it is informally stated that all material questions before the body were arranged. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that it is stated there on reliable authority that the Conference considered the treaty in relation to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, and will exclude the latter from its future deliberations on the former question. Thus the European Commission having charge of the navigation of the Danube remains in force, to which England, Germany, and Russia raise no objection, and the Sublime Porte has given its consent....A dispatch from Versailles, on the 3d inst., to the *London Times* says M. Favre refuses to attend the Conference, or to appoint a substitute; nor will he authorize the French charge d'affaires at London to act as the French representative.

....From Havana we learn that it is officially announced that an engagement took place at Najaza, San Gormino, lately, and that 70 insurgents were killed and 15 taken prisoners. The Spaniards had two killed and 14 wounded.....Five hundred persons identified with the republic have surrendered recently....The surrender of the famous Jesus Del Sol is reported....A Spanish war steamer was closely watching the Cuban steamer "Hornet" at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on February 1. The blockade runner was flying American colors day and night. The crew of the "Hornet" were making preparations to embark for the United States, their passage having been taken.

....In the U. S. Senate a conference committee was appointed on the bill abolishing the offices of admiral and vice-admiral. The House bill granting pensions to the Veterans of the War of 1812 was passed by the Senate. But, as its provisions were considerably extended by the latter body, the bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The Diplomatic and West Point Appropriation bills were passed. Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, was admitted to a seat. The House passed the Senate bill modifying the Test Oath; and also a concurrent resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe.

....The Republican deputies of the Spanish Cortes have sent out a manifesto, urging their party, in the coming electoral struggle, to support candidates pledged to the repeal of article 33 of the constitution, and the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty in Spain. They express ardent hopes of the ultimate success of the French people, now victims of the ambition of the Brandenburgs, the crimes of the Bonapartes, and the ingratitude of the House of Savoy....The assassins of Gen. Prim have been discovered. Prominent persons, identified with another dynasty, are implicated.

....The Lower California Company's colonization scheme has been practically abandoned. The company alleges that the failure is owing to the refusal of the Mexican consul at this port to clear vessels for Magdalena Bay. They have filed a protest with the consul, and given notice that they shall claim damages from the Mexican Government.

....A dispatch from Aspinwall says that a letter has been received from Capt. Selfridge, of the Darien Exploring Expedition, stating that he has discovered a practicable route for the contemplated interoceanic canal, commencing near the mouth of the Atrato River, the highest point on the line being but 300 feet above the ocean.

....The decrease of the Public Debt for January was $4,040,986. The interest payments for the month were very heavy. This, taken in connection with the reduced Revenue receipts, accounts for the falling off in the amount of decrease in the debt, as compared with the previous months.

....There is a report prevalent in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Sublime Porte for a peaceable discussion by the two governments of the subject of the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Servia.

....From Hayti we learn that the revolutionary chief Cabral has been driven to the Haytien frontier, and his troops are in a bad plight. The adherents of Salnave are also making fresh attempts at revolution.

....There has been a great flood at Smyrna, Asia Minor, destroying the dykes around that city, and inundating a large part of the town. Many persons were drowned.

....The West Virginia legislature has elected H. G. Davis (Democrat) to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Senator Willey.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

IT gives us sincere pleasure to notice the results of successful enterprise in any legitimate calling. The business career of our fellow-townsman, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, is an example of what may be accomplished by dint of well-directed effort. He combines in an eminent degree sagacity, application, and a knowledge of human nature. He has not only accumulated a large fortune, but has risen from limited means to affluence by dint of energy, perseverance, and bold and honorable dealings. He discovered a medicine possessing the alleviating and curative properties needed by certain painful and dangerous diseases—at the same time a class of diseases which had for years baffled the attempts of the most skillful to cure; such, for instance, as "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys," and others. He strikes out and occupies the field by boldly advertising his remedies, seemingly regardless of expense, but in a manner to him certain of profitable results. His medicines are universally known and vouched for, and his name has become almost a household word all over the country. He receives thousands of testimonials from men of high standing, giving their unqualified endorsement to his medicines from personal use.

He is the largest advertiser in the world, expending for this purpose, it is said, within a single year half a million of dollars.

The Doctor has recently enlarged, refitted, and refurnished his extensive store at 594 Broadway, and made it more like a fairy palace than a place of business. It is probably the most magnificent store in all its appointments for the business in this or any other country. It is fitted up in a splendor truly bewitching, and will well repay one for the trouble of a visit. Success, say we, to such enterprise.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, published by the New York Advertising Agents, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., is the most complete publication of the kind ever issued. Price $5, bound in cloth.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE abovenamed institution is one of the oldest and safest in the city. It is managed by officers who have a thorough knowledge of their business, who are clear-headed, sagacious men, who mean always to do what is fair and right, who have a well-earned reputation in their special vocation, and who also are supported by probably the ablest, best-known, and most wealthy board of trustees connected with any corporation of its class in the country. We know most of these men—officers and trustees—personally, and can therefore speak emphatically on the subject.

The statement of this mutual corporation is well worthy of inspection, and all our readers who are interested in the subject of life insurance should look at it carefully. For its size and age there is no company that has its collections so close in hand. It has only one thousand dollars owing by agents, and its assets are all invested in first-class solid securities.

We have been a policyholder in this institution for many years, have often advised our friends to avail themselves of its benefits, and now most cordially recommend it to the public.

THE AMERICAN BUILDER.

THE *Evening Mail*, in speaking of *The American Builder*, says: "It is a journal of phenomenal excellence." This is high praise; but, it comes from an intelligent source, and its truthfulness is fully attested by each successive issue of the publication itself. The most notable feature of THE BUILDER, considered as a technical journal, consists in the fact that it is eminently readable. The *Scientific American*, in speaking of it, says: "Its editorials have a fine flavor," and what is true of its editorials is equally true of its contributed papers. The *Chicago Tribune* says: "It is the best architectural journal in America." But then it is equally valuable as a home magazine, and we should consider it of really more value to the family than to the architect. It is certainly indispensable to every man interested in building; and there is not an architect, carpenter, painter, or mason in the land that can afford to do without it. We refer the reader to advertisement of THE BUILDER, to be found in another column.

OPIUM.

THE honor of the discovery of Chloroform—assuredly one of the most beneficent discoveries ever made in medicine—must be shared between Guthrie, Sombel ran, and Liebig, each having discovered it at about the same time, in the year 1831.

But in 1868 a discovery was made which in its power of benefiting humanity is not second to Chloroform, and which for years has defied the unwearied search of some of the most eminent of the medical men.

We refer to the discovery of Dr. SAMUEL B. COLLINS, of La Porte, Ind, a *painless cure* for the Opium Habit.

The tyranny exercised by this most gentle of servants, but most terrible of masters, Opium, is relentless, and the horrors experienced by its victims beggars even the imagination.

Dr. COLLINS has prepared a book upon the subject, containing the letters of Fitz Hugh Ludlow—which the fact of his being the only man who could ever cure painlessly the terrible habit certainly fits him to do—which will be sent to any address free of charge.

Believing that the remedy should be widely known, we have willingly done this much to give it publicity.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE branch of this institution situated on Bleecker street is rapidly increasing its deposits and its sphere of usefulness, having received over $30,000 in deposits during the past month.

It is established upon a basis of stability, and is carefully and economically managed.

HOW TO PROCURE INNOCENT SLEEP.

It may be justly said that we have now an agent which has the undoubted power of producing "tired Nature's sweet restore, balmy sleep," so much needed in so many of those terrible diseases on the appearance of which repose flees away. ANTYNE'S GREAT HYPNOTIC, but recently introduced to the suffering, comes, both figuratively and literally, "with healing in its wings." Its active principle supplants all the vaunted narcotics and anodynes, hitherto not administered with discretion, and gives relief from pain, and repose during distress and agitation, which no remedy thus far known to the medical faculty has ever been able to do. Prepared by ANTYNE & Co., 87 Park Row, N. Y., and for sale by Druggists.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR POOR BREAD

If DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is used. This is the only reliable Baking Powder in market. One trial will convince you that it is the best, cheapest, and healthiest Yeast Powder known. For sale by all Grocers.

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

MESSRS. E. & G. G. HOOK, organ builders, of Boston, Mass., have furnished organs for the following Congregational churches during the past year, besides a very large number for churches of other denominations:

Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Church of the Pilgrims.		
Fitchburg, Mass.,	Rollstone Cong'l	church.	
Chicago, Ill.,	First	"	"
Bethel, Me.,	"	"	"
Melrose, Mass.,	Orthodox	"	"
Burlington, Iowa,		"	"
Stonington, Conn.,	Second	"	"
Waltham, Mass.,	Trinitarian	"	"
New London, Conn.,	First	"	"

Most of the abovenamed are large instruments, and all are giving the most thorough satisfaction.

We would call attention to their advertisement, in another column.

IF YOU FEEL dull, despondent, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "Biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It also cures all severe lingering Coughs, and tones up and strengthens the whole system. Sold by druggists. To avoid Counterfeits, see that Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Stamp is on the outside wrapper.

A CHANCE TO TRY IT!

THE publisher of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL announces that it will be sent six months *"on trial"* to new subscribers for $1. The subscription price is $3 a year—30 cents a number. Specimen copies will be sent FREE to every reader of THE INDEPENDENT who will send address to the Publisher, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

To no article of family use in these days can it be so safely said "the best is the cheapest" as to Kerosene Oil.

Wickes Brothers, extensive refiners, office 120 Maiden Lane, have perfected a grade of illuminating oil unsurpassed as to color, brilliancy, and safety.

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MR. TILTON'S NEW PAPER.

A PERSONAL CARD.

I HAVE the honor to inform the readers of THE INDEPENDENT that I shall issue on the 1st of March a new weekly journal in New York City, entitled *The Golden Age*, devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in church, state, society, literature, art, and moral reform.

In retiring from my editorship of THE INDEPENDENT, my first expectation was to maintain a modified relation to its readers in the character of a special contributor to its first page. Conjoined with this task, I expected to conduct a daily journal in the city in which I live. Both these plans have given place to a third: which is, to edit and publish a paper of my own.

My connection with THE INDEPENDENT and THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION has now altogether ceased, and hereafter my whole editorial labors will be devoted to *The Golden Age*.

The new paper will be printed on a sheet measuring 28½ by 39 inches, folded into eight pages, each page containing four wide columns, and offering to the eye the comfort of large and readable type.

I shall be glad to know that a few thousand readers of THE INDEPENDENT remember me with sufficient kindness to subscribe for *The Golden Age*.

Price Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.

Address THEODORE TILTON,
P.-O. Box 2848, New York City.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Female Branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, February 13th, in the Lecture room of the church on Fifth Avenue, corner of Nineteenth street. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Minchin, and others. Ladies interested in the objects of this society are earnestly invited to be present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO.'S

TOP LABEL. WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO. 130 YDS. New SIX Cord BOTTOM LABEL. SUPERIOR SIX CORD MACHINE THREAD. EXT.

SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

A Threat, as will be seen from the following certificates,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO SEWING MACHINES.

Office of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 625 Broadway.
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1869.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to any other in the market, and warmly recommend it to the spools, purchasers, and users of the Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Weed Sewing Machine Company,
HARTFORD, August 20th, 1868.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO.—GENTS:—During the last six months we have thoroughly tested your IMPROVED SPOOL COTTON in various ways—using it in "running in" and inspecting our Machine as it left the factory, duly trying Machines to customers, and doing all kinds of sewing at our office—fully supplying the demands from our wholesale and retail trade: in short, using and placing it in every possible manner, and now take pleasure in saying that we consider it the best article we have ever used, or that which you furnish us answers every want, whether for strength, smoothness, or uniformity.
Yours, very respectfully, S. L. CLARK, Sec'y.

Office of the Florence Sewing Machine Company,
FLORENCE, Mass., January 15th, 1870.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to any other in the market, and warmly recommend it to the spools, purchasers, and users of the Florence and other Sewing Machines. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Office of TRACY & BILL, Importers and Manufacturers of Machine Folded Steam Pressed Saint Frusts, 324½ Broadway,
NEW YORK, September 10th, 1870.

MESSRS. GEO. S. MOULTON & Co., *Agents Willimantic Linen Co.*—GENTS:—We have given your Six Cord Sewing Machine Thread a thorough trial on our STEAM POWER SEWING MACHINES, the severest test a Thread can be put to, and it runs to our entire satisfaction. In our estimation, it possesses all the qualities of a perfect Six Cord Thread. Respectfully yours, TRACY & BILL.

GEO. S. MOULTON & CO., 101 Chambers St.,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

WITH FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Granite and Iron EQUITABLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY,

receives BONDS, GOLD, and SILVER PLATE, by the DAY, MONTH, or YEAR, under GUARANTEE. RENTS SAFES within the GREAT VAULT at $15 to $100 per annum, affording retired accommodations for handling securities.

☞ SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.

ELBERT B. MONROE, Treasurer. THOS. U. SMITH, President.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE!

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A small atom of vaccine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and wealthy body against Small-Pox. This potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT there are concentrated the nourishing, strengthening, and purifying properties that will secure to every human being pure, rich, strong, and healthy blood.

If the blood can be charged with vaccine matter in atomic proportions, this reproduces on the part of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body containing 140 pounds of blood. Is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching, and strengthening the blood?

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of Life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue-making* and *flesh-making* elements and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Caloric* or *heat-making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent on the blood and other fluids that supply the living body with repairs will so change the system with such constituents as to *expel* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure, and strong blood.

By the chemical action by which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action when entering the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *eliminates every deposite of diseases*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones, tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does accomplish—cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digested better, the appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, Skin, and Syphilitic diseases, but it is the only positive cure for Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and black discharges, and when there is burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the Back along the Loins.

In all these conditions Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided by the applications of Radway's Ready Relief to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon effect a complete cure, and in a few days the patient will be enabled to build and discharge naturally without pain, and the Urine will be restored to its natural color.

Price one dollar per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists.

Read FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York, information worth thousands will be sent you.

Sold by Druggists.

The Burlington & Mo. River Railroad Co.

offer about 2,000,000 Acres

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

For Sale

On 10 Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. Interest.

No part of Principal due for two years from purchase and allowed 4 years for cultivation.

Products will Pay for Land and Improvements.

The Liberal Credits given; Free Passes allowed; small annual payments required; the crops must exceed value of money and profits on stock raising, iron rather less cheaper, easier, and better than coal. Over 12,000 settlers within railroad lands as of 42,000 acres, while our prices range generally from $4 to $7, and $10 to $15 per acre. Quality and local advantages rule the price.

On these Generous Terms the industrious and economical can buy and pay for a good farm and home. In beginning, it is necessary to have money enough to live six months or a year. Indeed the best openings, build a cabin, buy a team and agricultural implements, all crops are raised, which will be double for next year, by commencing in early Spring.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars are supplied gratis; and any wishing to visit the country can locate with them, or to form a Colony, are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing exact location of lands for sale in Iowa, is sold for 25 cents; and a similar Map of Nebraska Lands is sold for 2 cents. Apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.

For Iowa Lands, at BURLINGTON, IOWA.
For Nebraska Lands, at LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

16 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

INTEREST allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums.

The Independent

COMPENSATION.

BY ELIZA S. TURNER.

I am not a prosperous man;
The ships I send to sea
Are apt to meet some strange defeat
Ere they come back to me.
And her eyes are dulled with care;
And the castle that serves our prime
Is a poor affair to those in the air
We built in our courting time.

This morning, waking slow
To a sense of the coming day,
Of the life too mean, and the might have been,
My coward heart gave way.
My heart appalled sank down;
First rose again with a leap
At our delight when at dead of night
Our babe laughed out in his sleep.

BIRDS.

HAVE you ever envied those little people who dwell in the cities of the air?

Have you ever thought that, if you could have a downy nest—a house, I mean—exactly the mold and size of your wish, and food and raiment without care, and a lessy solitude to loiter in, or world-wide paths to travel o'er, a darling mate to be the companion of your rest and flight, and a voice attuned *without a gamp* to thrill the world with a new utterance of life and love and light, you would be "as happy as a bird"?

The most joyous, indeed of all living creatures these singing-birds do seem to be; and when naturalists tell us that for them Nature quickens the senses that give them pleasure, and deadens those that might make them dissatisfied—quickens sight and hearing, deadens taste and smell—gives to the "bird's eye glance" a sweep of distance and sense of color we can hardly comprehend, and fires with electrical ardors the little form that breathes "between the wild pulsation of its wings"—we are only the more reassured to consider these favored creatures as the fragment gatherers of our lost Eden, who to this day eat of the crumbs that fall from the table of pure contentment, spread in vain for man!

To encompass within our duller round this sphere of joyousness, to put te harness these echoes of Paradise that go straying about the world in the songs of birds, we make the singers our captives, we imprison with them all their dreams of love and liberty and their instincts of flight, and then their very wings are turned into songs.

Iron wire enough, says a recent chronicler, to belt the globe with a netting a yard wide is made yearly into cages for birds.

But in the year 1842, when the first importation of singing-birds was made from Germany to New York, cages could not be found for them; the proper food could not be procured; and bird fanciers were so few that of the one thousand birds landed the greater number perished unsold. The love for them, however, was kindled and grew. In 1853 the same importer sold ten thousand; and this year one New York house alone imports from Germany, between the months of September and June, forty-two thousand birds.

Of these the chief are *Canaries*, brought principally from the vicinities of the Hartz Mountains. They appear under the familiar classifications of Long-breed and Short-breed—the long-breed being valued for its rarity and its slim and graceful form, the short-breed famed for its song. Manifold varieties derive from the leading colors of plumage—varying from the gray-and-black down of the wild birds of the Canary Islands to a creamy-tint, almost white—designations such as "the gray," "the flaxen," "yellow," "pure yellow," "agate-colored," "spangled," "white," "yellow-crested," and "lizard canary," which last is of a greenish-bronze tint. The *color* is said by bird fanciers, notwithstanding a popular contradiction, to be no indication either of strength or quality of voice.

These favorite songsters make their voyage of the Atlantic in little cages (not more than a hand square), fastened together in rows and piled upon each other, under a covering of canvas. The ordinary package, four feet long and two feet broad, contains two hundred birds. Every day during the journey the canvas sack is unfastened, and the cages supplied with seed and water; and then the poor little prisoners are returned to their miserable gloom. What do they think about, in those dusky cells, tossed upon billows—no, of friendly winds, that their wings love—but of inimical ocean-waves? Perhaps they wonder *what have they done* that they should be punished so? Probably no one tells them that if they were less precious they would not have to taste the price of glory—suffering.

To enter the mart wherethey are placed on their arrival is to encounter quite a new sensation in the domain of sound. It hardly know to what to compare this din of three thousand canaries. It has an undertone like the running and rippling of waters; but the body of sound is a darting treble, wherein the incessant whizzing of arrows seems to have aroused an indignant orchestra of grasshoppers, cicada, and crickets. Presently the ear begins to distinguish the cantilene, and to distinguish threads of melody; and at the same moment the eye perceives yellow birds hopping about in cages, where at first it was conscious only of a gallery of *voices*.

The canaries have a disposition as sweet and caressing as their voices; they soon learn to love the hand that "gives them each day their daily bread." Their bright eyes hail with delight the festoon of chickweed or the leaf of lettuce that canopies the cage, and the slice of apple or pear, the golden bit of boiled carrot, and the lump of white sugar thrust between the bars; and they show their gratitude by allowing themselves to be petted and to be taught. They learn readily to perform all sorts of surprising tricks, and to whistle tunes without missing a single note. Toussenel considers the original bird of the Canary Islands, the founders of this golden race, "the most skilful, most intelligent, and most indefatigable of songsters." Indeed, if we judge of intelligence by the relative size of brain and body, the canary is entitled to especial respect; for his brain is in proportion to the body as 1-14th, while that of man varies from 1-22d to 1-32d. And as man, that "paragon of animals," has his propitious and after-dinner mood, so also the canary has his yielding hour, and at *evening* is most affectionate and most docile to be taught.

The Bullinch, a native of England and Northern Europe, is almost as tractable as the canary, and particularly susceptible to the flute and flageolet. The musical accuracy of one of these birds was the means of discovering a thief. A poor musician possessed a beloved flute, that had but one fault—a broken note. Manage it dexterously as he might, this fault evinced itself by an occasional break—he missed but *one note*. The musician recognized with a thrill of remembrance a familiar fault. Rushing boldly upon the tailor, he wrung from him a tardy confession of guilt, by exclaiming, with all the emphasis of truth: "Now I know who stole my flute!"

The bullfinch, with its bronze-bright breast and sweet note, the goldfinch, brighter still, the little brown linnet, the speckled thrush, the black-cap, the English robin, the nightingale, and the lark are the favorite songsters caged from temperate climes; and from South America, Africa, and Indian Islands there are some brilliant pets.

The Parrots are always in favor; and this winter there is a special "rage" for Australian Paroquets; their miniature forms, their emerald tints, and graceful little coquettish ways have all the charm of novelty, and quite cast in the shade the *Gray African Parrots*, renowned for their wisdom, and their difficultly-acquired but remarkably plain speech, the gaudy *Macaw*, the vain but affectionate *Cockatoos*, and the ordinary yellow-headed and blue-headed parrots. They even win more favor by their silence, now that they have the prestige of *fashion*, than the learned and loquacious Mocking-bird, called by the Mexicans "the bird of four hundred languages."

From Africa there are the dearest little birds, so piquant and *petite* I can hardly describe them without using "baby-talk"—let me say, at least, they are "perfect loves," and "just too cunning for any thing"—no longer than your little finger, and not round and downy like young chickens or quails, whose wings and tails have yet so much to learn, but finely proportioned, slender, and demure, and shaped tenderly, like Turtle-doves. They are called "Wax-bills," and "Amaranths," and Quaker-birds," from their vermeil and saffron beaks, their golden and rosy breasts, and their occasional garb of black-and-white and silver gray, like the fair cap and bosom-folds and carefully plaited silks of those quaint saints from whom the name was caught. Their note is but a faint chirp; but what more could you expect from such exquisite mites?

The *Tropeol*, from Mexico, is counted among the novelties. It is a beautiful bird, plumed with red, gold, and black, with a most melodious whistle, and a disposition so mild that it is easily tamed; and, grateful for the slightest favors, will perch upon your hand, and turn upon you trustfully the languishing glance of its "almond-shaped eyes."

A fine bird of this species sells for ten or fifteen dollars; while an excellent *canary* can be bought for four. Every bird in the aviary is stamped with its current value; as much as an heiress in society or a business man down-town. The "*Cardinal*"—less respected than the *Tropeol*—is worth five dollars a pair; the "*Nonpareils*," from South America, who sing very sweetly two and a half; the *Australian Paroquets* fifteen dollars a pair, and they should be bought in pairs, for they are very conjugally fond, and sometimes, like Dr. Franklin's parrots, when parted, die of grief. The *Java Sparrows*, also dearly loving, and having a note like the Æolian harp, are three dollars a pair; those *African petites*, so gushingly admired, are the same price. An accomplished *Cockatoo* is thirty-five dollars; an African Grey Parrot, from twenty-five to fifty; a Chinese White Peacock, seventy-five; and a Lark and a Nightingale from fifteen to twenty-five.

There is something inexpressibly mournful about a caged Lark or Nightingale; they seem no longer the poets' birds. As for the Lark, that brave little songster "Whose nest is in the furrow, but whose soul is in the sky,"

if we quote for it from the immortal ode of Shelley, we select the very verse for its captivity that was not meant for it at all, in the song:

> "We look before and after,
> And pine for what is not:
> Our sincerest laughter
> With some pain is fraught:
> Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

And the Nightingale, drooping in its cage, like Genius banished from Love, locking with its sad eye upon Liberty as "a star afar off"; and for all the autumn months utterly *voiceless*, because of its heartache, true to the impulse of migration, and to the deep thirst for "a beaker-ful of the warm south"—the poor Nightingale, exiled forever from his kingly race—we only wish we *could* translate for him the last verse of that soulful apostrophe of Keats:

> "Adieu, adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
> Past the near meadows, over the still streams,
> Up the hillside; and now 'tis buried deep
> In the next valley glades.
> Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
> Fled is that music: do I wake or sleep?"

It were well if we could live at least an hour a day with the birds. And they do not need to be imprisoned in cages to be taught to love us, and to eat from our hands, and to tell us sweet things that we could not know else out of the air and from the sky. Our city sparrows, who accompany our footsteps through the parks, and come to our window-sills for crumbs, teach us this. And the humming-birds, who beat themselves to death against the bars if imprisoned, can be allured to sip honey from the tubes of waxen or crystal flowers, or even from a lady's lips.

The half-hermit of Tregedna—whom Elihu Burritt describes as resembling one of the old bards or sages, and who has a country-house whose entrance is like a grotto, so dusk with leaves, and a lawn encircled with a thousand rose-trees—has made such peace with feathered tribes that he translates their language, and they his. This intimacy was formed simply enough. In laying out the ground for his dell park, as he upturned the mold, the birds hopped closely at his elbow to gather insects and worms. He looked at them gently and spoke to them kindly, and they learned easily to give him their love. By the time the park was finished they perched upon his shoulder, and looked up into his face for took bread from his hand. At night they flew through the open window into his chamber, to awake him at early dawn. On the Sabbath they followed him a mile from his house to church, and waited till after service, to sing to him all the way home.

Surely the dream of Aristophanes of an Ærial commonwealth is not all a dream. If we cannot build mansions for ourselves apart from the firm earth, we can at least make a compact of peace and good-will with those little people, gifted so marvelously with wing and song, who dwell amid the hanging gardens, the fragrant atmospheres, and tuneful avenues of the Cities of the Air.

PANCHON.

NOT EASILY SATISFIED.—Mr. Young supplies the following story of a Scotch minister as theology: "A simple county lad," he says, "went up for examination previous to receiving his first communion. The pastor, knowing that he was not very profound in his theology, began by asking him how many commandments there were; to which he cautiously replied: 'Aiblins [perhaps] a hunner.' The pastor, of course, told the youth that he must wait and learn more. On his way home, he met a friend; and, on learning that he too was going to the manse for examination, shrewdly asked him: 'Weel, what will ye say, noo, if the minister speers hoo mony commandments there are?' 'Say I why, I shall say ten, to be sure.' To which the other triumphantly replied: 'Ten! Try him wi' ten! I tried him wi' a hunner, and he wasna satisfeed.' This story was related to the Dean by a minister of the Established Church, who had the names of place and persons."

Book Table.

PERIODICALS.

THE February number of *Old and New* contains a readable variety of short articles. What strikes us most in this number is, not any one thing of great note, but a certain uniform, careful excellence throughout. The *Examiner* has some sensible remarks concerning the tendency among our educated men to keep out of public life, together with some discriminating book notices.

The Overland Monthly has perhaps fewer articles than usual that will attract the attention of readers this side of the Rocky Mountains. One that, with others, is quite certain to do so is Mr. J. Ross Browne's papers on the relations of China to the rest of the world; which, however, is noticeable only as a display of exceedingly bad taste.

Rev. Edward C. Towne's *Examiner* for February is able and outspoken from an extreme, radical standpoint. One of its most noticeable articles is mentioned in another column of this number of THE INDEPENDENT.

Other magazines received are: *The Religious Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, and *Good Health*.

—*History of Music in the Form of Lectures* is the title of an excellent little volume by Prof. Frederic Louis Ritter, comprising, we believe, the substance of a series of oral discourses originally delivered in this city about two years ago, and now published by Oliver Ditson & Co. Prof. Ritter is well known as one of our most thorough musical scholars. English is not his native language; but he uses it with skill, and betrays in these lectures very little evidence of his foreign birth, while his hearty artistic enthusiasm and remarkable clearness of thought give a sort of eloquence to his style which is better than mere literary polish. He has undertaken in this little work not to give a complete summary of the progress of his art, but to throw light upon some comparatively obscure passages of its early history, and teach the student enough of the salient phenomena of its growth to awaken a desire for more thorough knowledge and an appreciation of the intellectual enjoyment which may be found in its pursuit. A few words about the characteristics of the successive schools of music, from the antiphonal chants of St. Ambrose to the modern symphony up to the time of Haydn; an explanation of the progress of harmony, from the invention of the science to modern days; a few specimens from obsolete and curious works; an account of the old composers who have exerted the greatest influence upon musical progress—all this, deftly woven together with practical comment and a sparing allowance of anecdote, forms the material of five very interesting and instructive lectures. The ancient ecclesiastical chant, folk-songs, the madrigal, the oratorio, the opera up to the time of Gluck, and the orchestra previous to Haydn, are the leading topics. About all of them the author has much to say which is not only interesting to the amateur but will be new to a great many professional musicians; and the method he has chosen of indicating the progress of music by a clear and concise characterization of the prominent composers of its different epochs, and the rules of composition which they followed, gives to his treatise an apparent unity and distinctness of design which will be keenly appreciated by students. In a second series of lectures he promises to treat of modern ecclesiastical, operatic, and instrumental music, of music in America, and the history of musical literature. We shall await the appearance of this series with anticipations of pleasure and instruction.

—*The Life of Beethoven*, just published by Oliver Ditson & Co., is a neat reprint and enlargement of an English work which has long been well known and generally esteemed. The London edition was prepared thirty years ago, by the late Ignatz Moscheles, the personal friend of Beethoven, of Mendelssohn, and of so many others of the great German composers. Substantially it is a translation of the biography by Schindler, commonly regarded as the standard authority on the subject; but it is enriched by many valuable notes and illustrations over the editor's signature, and a supplement nearly as long as the original work, containing a number of Beethoven's letters to his publishers, to Bettina von Arnim, and to other personal friends, a systematic catalogue of the composer's works, and a great variety of other interesting matter. To all this the American publishers have added Dr. Heinrich Doring's "Life and Characteristics of Beethoven," originally translated for *Dwight's Journal of Music*. This, therefore, until Mr. Thayer's long expected biography appears, will probably be accepted as the best life of the king of musicians accessible to the English reader. It lacks nothing but an index, the want of which is a serious deficiency.

—About the beginning of the year we receive a variety of literature which it is difficult to know how to designate. In their day the separate portions of each were classed as "periodicals"; but they come to us now with the attractive appearance of new books, and might readily pass as such, except for the typographical marks which indicate their character as bound volumes of monthly and other journals. *Appleton's Journal*, Vol. IV, is now before us in a fine cloth and gilt binding, and is well worthy of preservation in this permanent form. The *Journal* was started with the purpose of devoting special attention to popularizing science; but it seems not to have found its efforts seconded by the public, and it has lately assumed a more general character as a popular illustrated paper. The monthly part for January contains some very admirable illustrations of American scenery, under the title of "Picturesque America," which are to be continued through the volume. We have also received bound volumes of *The Phrenological Journal* and *The Herald of Health* for 1870.

—Harper & Brothers send us the revised edition of *Barnes's Notes on the Gospels*, in two volumes. The recent death of Dr. Barnes gives the emphasis of a last testimony to the words with which he introduced the first revision of these volumes, thirty years ago: "Nor can I be insensible to the fact that in the form in which these volumes now go forth to the public I may continue, though dead, to speak to the living, and that the work may be exerting an influence on immortal minds when I am in the eternal world. There are no sentiments here which I wish to alter; none that I do not believe to be truth, that will abide the investigations of the great day; none of which I am ashamed." The present edition of the *Notes* is revised and much improved by the incorporation of the results of the recent investigations, and is printed from new plates, with many fresh and useful illustrations.

—*The School Festival*, is a quarterly magazine, devoted entirely to school exhibitions, Sunday-school concerts, etc.; and, under the management of Mr. Sewell, well known as the former editor of the *Little Corporal*, has already reached a wide circulation. It contains nothing but original matter, and numbers among its contributors some of the best juvenile writers in the country. We learn with pleasure that Mrs. M. B. C. Slade, who has furnished the *Festival* with numerous choice Sunday-school exercises, has become the associate editor. (Price 50 cents a year. Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago.)

—James W. Queen & Co. (New York and Philadelphia) send us a very tasteful *Priced and Illustrated Catalogue of Optical Instruments*. The title gives only an incomplete description of the contents, which include all kinds of optical, mathematical, and philosophical instruments, magic lanterns, stereopticons, and microscopic objects. The usefulness of the *Catalogue* will be increased to some by a brief list of books on optics and optical instruments.

—*Wesley his own Historian* is a volume of 450 pages, consisting almost exclusively of extracts from Mr. Wesley's diaries and furnishing in this way the best possible illustrations of his character, labors, and achievements. We heartily commend it as an attractive and useful record of a noble life. (Carlton & Lanshan.)

—"The National Temperance Society" (173 William St., N. Y.) is showing its wisdom by providing for the wants and tastes of young readers. They send us *The Temperance Alphabet*, with original designs by Edward Carswell; and *John Swig*, by the same.

—*The Story that Lizzie Told*, by the author of "Stepping Heavenward," is a most beautiful and touching little story of the lessons that pain and sorrow taught a little lame girl. (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.)

—*The Church Almanac* for 1871, and the *Journal of the 87th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church* in the Diocese of New York, are published by Pott & Amery.

—*Christ's Infant Kingdom*, by J. T. Tucker, is a brief argument in behalf of infant baptism. (Congregational Publishing Society.)

—*How Nellie found the Fairies* is "a Grandmother's story," pleasant for the children, old and young. (Lippincott & Co.)

—*Lullaby* is a collection of "Heart-songs for Baby and Mamma." (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ HARPER'S CATALOGUE AND TRADE-LIST may be obtained gratuitously, on application to HARPER & BROTHERS, personally or by letter, inclosing ten cents.

☞ The Illustrated Catalogue, descriptive of THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES AND THE EXCELSIOR SPEAKER, a handsome journal, full of useful information, mailed free to teachers and others interested in Education. Address IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

VALUABLE RELIGIOUS WORKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send, either of the following works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

BARNES'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS. Notes on the Gospels, by Albert Barnes. New Edition, Revised and Improved. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 Vols., 12mo, Cloth, $1 50 per Vol.

BARNES'S NOTES ON THE ACTS. Notes on the Acts. By Albert Barnes. New Edition, Revised and Improved. With Map and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

BARNES'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century. By Albert Barnes. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

ROBERTSON'S LIFE AND WORKS. Harper's Complete Edition of the Life and Works of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, Incumbent of Brighton. In Two Volumes. $1 50 each.

ROBERTSON'S LIFE, LETTERS, LECTURES ON CORINTHIANS, AND ADDRESSES. Complete in One Volume. With Portrait on Steel. Large Type, 12mo, Cloth, $1 50; Half Calf, $3 25.

ROBERTSON'S SERMONS. Complete in One Volume. With Portrait on Steel. Large 12mo, 628 pp. Cloth, $1 50; Half Calf, $3 25.

BRECHER'S MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES. A Morning and Evening Service of Prayer; selected from the Published and Unpublished Writings of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by Lyman Abbott. With Portrait on Steel. Crown 8vo, Cloth $2.

BRECHER'S SERMONS. Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Selected from Published and Unpublished Discourses, and Revised by their Author. In Two Volumes. With Steel Portrait by Halpin. 8vo, Cloth, $5.

LIGHT AT EVENING TIME. A Book of Support and Comfort for the Aged. Edited by John Stanford House, D.D. Printed from large type on toned paper, 4to, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 50.

COOKE'S CHRISTIANITY AND GREEK PHILOSOPHY. Christianity and Greek Philosophy; or, the Relation between Platonism and Christianity. Thought in Greece, and the Positive Teaching of Christ and His Apostles. By John P. Cooke, D.D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in Michigan University. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 75.

MACGREGOR'S ROB ROY ON THE JORDAN. The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea, and Gennesareth, etc. A Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt and the Waters of Damascus. By J. MacGregor, M. A. With Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

KRUMMACHER'S DAVID, the King of Israel; a Portrait drawn from Bible History and the Book of Psalms. By Frederick William Krummacher, D.D. Revised Standard Edition, Translated under the superintendence of the Author, by Rev. M. G. Kyle, Xenia, Ohio. With a Letter from Dr. Krummacher to his American Readers and a Portrait. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

THE STUDENT'S OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. The Old Testament History. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. With Maps and Woodcuts. Large 12mo, Cloth, $2.

THE STUDENT'S NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY. The New Testament History. With an Introduction, connecting the History of the Old and New Testaments. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. With Maps and Woodcuts. Large 12mo, Cloth, $2.

HUTCHISON'S HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. A Popular Hand-Book of the New Testament. By George Combie M'Whister. 16mo, Cloth, $1.

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPÆDIA. Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. By the Rev. John M'Clintock, D.D., and James Strong, S.T.D. Vols. I., II., and III., comprising the Letters A to G, are now ready. Price per vol., in Cloth, $5; Sheep, $6; Half Morocco, $6.

For a full list of HARPER & BROTHERS' Publications, including many works of great interest on Religious, Historical, and Social topics, as well as the most interesting Books of Travel and Adventure, see HARPER'S CATALOGUE, which will be sent by mail on receipt of Five Cents.

THE POPULAR EDITION OF FROUDE'S HISTORY of ENGLAND,

FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH.

In twelve vols., 12mo, $1 25 per volume, or *the twelve volumes in a neat case for* $15. The same in half-calf extra, at $36.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

"A splendid work, full of noble eloquence, of vivid portraiture, of accurate learning; a work which no student of history can afford to neglect, and no reader will be without who has taste enough to enjoy a good book."—*London Reader*.

"A work which will live and be popular with the masses for many years."—*New York Herald*.

"No intelligent person needs to be told that a set of this History is essential to the shelves of any library, public or private, making the slightest pretensions to tolerable completeness."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

"Prepared with a research and an ingenuity which have brought many new facts to light bearing upon the events of the era it unfolds, it is written also in a style of singularly fresh, vivid, and dramatic."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

"Since Macaulay, no man has written English history so attractively as Froude."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

The above books sent, postpaid, to any address, by the publishers, upon receipt of price.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN BUILDER,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTO MONTHLY, DEVOTED TO ARCHITECTURE, ART, ENGINEERING, BUILDING, LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &c.

THE BUILDER is the oldest publication of its class in America, and has obtained a wide circulation on account of its unrivaled excellence of its subject matter and illustrations.

While it is indispensable to every architect in the country, it is of equal value to every man who builds or owns a house; for it furnishes him information on a vast variety of topics that cannot be obtained elsewhere—such as Drainage, Ventilation, Heating, the Laying out of Grounds, etc., etc.

Builders of every class will find the publication exactly suited to their wants.

It furnishes a means of intercommunication to the different building trades, and contains a complete summary of building news.

Terms: Three Dollars a year, strictly in advance.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

Address
CHARLES D. LAKEY, Publisher,
151 and 153 Monroe street, Chicago.

R. CARTER & BROS., BOOKS, NEW YORK

Choice S. S. and Devotional Books, Catalogues, by mail. D. LOTHROP & Co., Publishers. Bible Warehouse and Bookstore, Boston.

Systematic and Persistent Advertising the sure Road to Success in Business.

Evans' Standard List

—OF—

150 NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

REVISED FOR 1871.

The Aggregate Circulation of each issue of which is guaranteed to be over

4,250,000,

AND HIS SELECTED LIST OF

SEVENTY-FIVE LEADING DAILIES,

CIRCULATION OVER 750,000.

OFFER BY YEAR

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS TO ADVERTISERS,

and the careful attention of all who are about contracting is called to these lists which are enumerated below, and to the following

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will insert an Advertisement of not less than Fifteen lines in all these publications,

225 IN NUMBER,

including ALL THE BEST WEEKLIES in the states east of the Rocky Mountains, EVERY WEEK in weeklies, one time in monthlies, and EVERY DAY IN DAILIES, except those specified e. o. d.

ALSO IN

2,000 Daily and Weekly Papers,

comprising in all about ONE-HALF of all the publications in the country, and in our judgment ALL that can be judiciously used, unless it be for a standing advertisement running 6 months or longer, and including

24 DAILIES, 250 WEEKLIES IN NEW YORK STATE;
27 DAILIES AND 190 WEEKLIES IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES;
20 DAILIES, 225 WEEKLIES IN THE MIDDLE STATES;
20 DAILIES, 225 WEEKLIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES;
1008 WEEKLIES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

ONE MONTH FOR $265 PER LINE.

$250 per line per month for each additional line up to 10. (Special rates for more than 10 lines, or for more than one month.)

OR

Less Than $1 Per Month

FOR EACH PAPER FOR AN

EIGHT LINE ADVERTISEMENT.

The regular price of which in very many of these papers is from

$20 TO $64 EACH.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE LISTS CAREFULLY.

THE STANDARD LIST.

SECTION No. 1.—NEW ENGLAND.

	Circulation.
MAINE	
ACCOUNTS: Maine Farmer, (Agr.)	11,500
Gospel Banner, (Univ.)	5,000
PORTLAND: Eastern Argus, (Lib. and Temp.)	4,000
Transcript, (Lit.)	17,500
Press's Advocate	3,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
DOVER: Morning Star, (F. W. Bap.)	12,000
HINSDALE: Star Spangled Banner, (Monthly)	30,000
MANCHESTER: Mirror and Farmer, (Agr.)	11,000
VERMONT.	
BRATTLEBORO': The Household, (monthly)	40,000
MASSACHUSETTS.	
BOSTON: Atlantic Monthly	20,000
American Traveller, (weekly)	17,000
Advent Union	10,000
Ballou's Monthly	45,000
Banner of Light	50,000
Congregationalist	20,000
Christian Era, (Bap.)	5,000
Christian Register, (Unit.)	8,000
Commonwealth	12,000
Gulliver's Journal	50,000
Every Saturday	50,000
Universalist, (Univ.)	20,000
New England Farmer, (Agr.)	20,000
Nursery, (monthly)	25,000
Our Young Folks, (monthly)	40,000
Universalist, (Univ.)	5,000
Watchman and Reflector, (Bap.)	21,000
Waverly Magazine	20,000
Western World	20,000
Youth's Companion, (O. S. Col.)	65,000
Zion's Herald, (Meth.)	14,500
SPRINGFIELD: Republican, (weekly)	5,000
N. E. Homestead	5,000
RHODE ISLAND.	per c'y
PROVIDENCE: Herald, (weekly)	7,000
Journal, (weekly)	5,000
WOONSOCKET: Patriot	7,000
CONNECTICUT.	
HARTFORD: Courant, (weekly)	7,800
Post, (weekly)	3,500
New Haven Palladium, (weekly)	3,000

SEC. No. 2.—N. Y., PENN., & MD.

NEW YORK.	
ALBANY: Journal, (weekly)	18,500
Unitarian, (Agr.)	15,000
AUBURN: North Circ. Advocate, (Meth.)	10,000
BROOKLYN: Catholic	10,000
NEWBURGH: Ward's Magazine, (monthly)	20,000
NEW YORK CITY: Christian Leader, (Univ.)	6,000
Christian Advocate, (Meth.)	20,000
Christian Intelligencer, (Ref.)	7,000
Christian Union, (Ind.)	25,000
Chimney Corner	85,000
Democratic Review, (monthly)	25,000
Evangelist, (N. S. Pres.)	15,000
Examiner and Chronicle, (Bap.)	18,000
Eclectic Magazine, (monthly)	30,000
Freeman's Journal	20,000
Galaxy, (monthly)	25,000
Haney's Journal, (monthly)	10,000
Harper's Bazaar	70,000
Harper's Monthly	112,000
Harper's Weekly	100,000
Herald of Health, (monthly)	9,000
Independent	30,000
Leslie's Illus. Newspaper	70,000
Leslie's Lady's Mag. (monthly)	30,000
Leslie's Sunday Mag. (monthly)	20,000
Maple Leaves	20,000
Mercantile Review, (Agr.)	10,000
Methodist	18,000
New Yorker, (Agr.)	30,000
Observer, (Ref. and Sec.)	25,000
Odd Fellow, (monthly)	20,000
Pomeroy's Democrat	21,000
Phrenological Journal	30,000
Scientific American	38,000
Semi-Weekly Tribune, (once a week)	82,000
Sun, (weekly)	130,000
Turf, Field, and Farm	10,000
Weekly Tribune	150,000
PENNSYLVANIA.	
GERMANTOWN: Telegraph	14,000
PHILADELPHIA: Arthur's Home Magazine	20,000
Christian Chronicle	25,000
Godey's Ladies' Book (monthly)	100,000
Ladies' Repository, (Meth.)	20,000
National Baptist	7,000
Our School Day Visitor	100,000
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	140,000
Presbyterian	12,000
Saturday Night	125,000
PITTSBURGH: Christian Advocate	14,000
Presbyterian Banner	10,000
United Presbyterian	20,000
Gazette	12,000
MARYLAND.	
BALTIMORE: American (weekly)	12,000
Episcopal Methodist	30,000
Sunday School Times	12,000
Saturday Night	7,000

SEC. No. 3.—Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Kan., Wis., Minn.

VIRGINIA.	
RICHMOND: Religious Herald, (Baptist)	5,000
Central Presbyterian	3,300
Christian Advocate, (Meth.)	8,000
NORTH CAROLINA.	
FAYETTEVILLE: North Carolina Presbyterian	3,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
COLUMBIA: Southern Presbyterian	5,500
CHARLESTON: Rural Carolinian (monthly)	2,000
GEORGIA.	
AUGUSTA: Banner of South (Agr.)	6,000
MACON: Southern Christian Advocate (Meth.)	8,400
ALABAMA.	
MOBILE: Weekly Register	10,000
TENNESSEE.	
MEMPHIS: Baptist	8,000
Southern Farmer (monthly)	5,000
Christian Advocate	8,500
KENTUCKY.	
LOUISVILLE: Courier Journal	20,000
Christian Observer	8,000
LEXINGTON: Farmer's Home Journal	4,000
MISSOURI.	
ST. LOUIS: Central Baptist	7,000
Central Christian Advocate	10,000
Colman's Rural World	15,000
Democrat	12,000
Home Journal	8,000
Republican	20,000
KANSAS.	
LEAVENWORTH: Kansas Farmer (monthly)	4,000
WISCONSIN.	
MILWAUKEE: Index	9,000
MADISON: Western Farmer	7,000
MINNESOTA.	
ST. PAUL: Press (weekly)	4,000

SEC. No. 4.—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio.

ILLINOIS.	
CHICAGO: Advance (Cong.)	20,000
Bright Side (weekly)	12,000
Inquiry Union	6,000
Little Corporal (monthly)	40,000
Prairie Farmer (Agr.)	15,000
Presbyterian	15,000
Western Christian Advocate (Meth.)	18,000
Standard (Bap.)	20,000
Weekly Tribune	41,700
Western Rural	20,000
INDIANA.	
INDIANAPOLIS: North Western Farmer, (monthly)	14,000
MICHIGAN.	
DETROIT: Advertiser and Tribune	18,000
Western Rural	13,000
OHIO.	
CINCINNATI: Weekly Enquirer	42,000
Herald of Health, (monthly)	12,000
Christian World, (Reformed)	4,000
Christian Standard	6,000
Christian Review, (Disciple)	9,000
Journal and Messenger, (Univ.)	4,300
Golden Hours, (monthly)	30,000
Gazette	15,000
Ladies' Visitor, (monthly)	25,000
Star in the West, (Univ.)	4,000
Weekly Times	12,000
Western Christian Advocate, (Meth.)	20,000
CLEVELAND: American Agriculturist, (semi-m'ly)	75,000
Weekly Herald	15,000
Evangelical Messenger	12,000
Ohio Farmer	25,000
Sentinel, (Gos. Bap.)	8,000
DAYTON: Religious Telescope	11,000
TOLEDO: Weekly Blade	30,000
Total Circulation	4,500,000

THE LIST OF 75 LEADING DAILIES.

	Circulation.
MAINE.	
Lewiston Journal, e. o. d.	1,300
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Manchester Mirror and American, e. o. d.	3,000
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston Advertiser, e. o. d.	9,870
" Eve. Traveller, e. o. d.	8,000
" " Transcript "	7,500
" Journal, "	25,000
" Post, "	9,000
Springfield Republican, "	7,000
Worcester Spy, "	2,500
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence Herald, e. o. d.	8,000
" Journal, "	5,000
CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford Courant	3,500
New Haven Palladium, e. o. d.	3,000
NEW YORK.	
Albany Journal, e. o. d.	5,700
Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, e. o. d.	6,000
Brooklyn Union, "	10,000
New York Evening Post, "	15,000
" " " Sun, "	100,000
" " " Times, "	20,000
" " " Tribune, "	50,000
" " " World, "	72,000
Rochester Union and Advertiser "	7,000
Syracuse Courier, "	5,000
Troy Times, "	10,000
Utica Herald, "	6,000
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark Advertiser,

NCERIAN
L PENS
by the Original In- f Steel Pens.
ED durability and perfec- Pens are owing to a pecu- nising, and to the great care facture by the most skilled men in Europe.
a approbation to the real an anything hitherto invented. generally.
ARD, containing all the ically arranged and securely ll on receipt of 25 CENTS.
man, Taylor & Co., Grand Street, N. Y.
UNION. — $3 A YEAR Publishers, Tribune Building, N. Y.
UCATION.
O UNIVERSITY, RHICK, MICH.
following Departments: Literature, Science—Divinity School,—Medical School,—Dental Institute School,—School of Mining, Institution of and Horticulture,—Botanic Gar- Observatory,—Museum of Com- Geology Museum of Archæology,— School.
rear begins on September 28, 1871. for admission to Literature, June 28, at 9 A. M. The second admission to Harvard College, for admission to the Scien- Schools, until begins September 28. admission to the College here preparatory to its studies there, for a portion of the classics. the other requisites and re- papers will be issued on appli-
TURES.—Thirty-three courses in ty begin in the week Feb. 12—23. ended for graduates of colleges, nspicient adults (men or women). ; then will be mailed on applic
has been reorganized this year, rs, and a library of 16,000 vol- plain the new course of study, degree, and the cost of attending nd half of the year begins Feb-
ulars, or information address J. W. HARRIS, SECRETARY.
ORMAN'S ENGLISH, Family and Day School for Young 9 West 33d street, New York, will ith year Sept. 25th, 1870. Send for No. 26 West 33d street.
D INSTITUTE for Young ds, Mass. Long and widely known es and rare beauty of location, tuition $150 for half year, com- cial terms to clerical patrons and
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.
MENT WANTED.
Woman wants to teach, k for board. Country preferred, GRAHAM, Bramhall, New York
ted to supply vaccules in Pub- tutives. With English and Italian words. d for Musical Flutes. Address nal Union," 737 Broadway, N. Y.
MILITARY ACADEMY, established in 1858, by the present B. METCALF, A. M.
TS WANTED.
ED—To sell our new Industrial
OVERLAND ROUGH
BERIA, CHINA, TAR- RY, RUSSIA.
NCIVILIZED RACES. dition. Pp. 1700. Engs. 715.
s Inimitable Writings. RAMME FOR 1871.
ES, LOW PRICES, BIG PAY. CAST. LARGER THAN EVER OFFERED. Profit before you invest. Over SHING CO., Hartford, Conn.; O., Chicago; NETTLETON & CO., Toledo O.
ts Wanted FOR THE GENERAL LEE, ESTEN COOKE.
cl. 8vo. Price $3.
TON & CO., N. Y.
S WANTED.—THE SACRED MYSTERY, or, Bread in the Light of its own Seed ew. W. L. Gage. Rose-tinted pa- autiful steel and wood engra- h binding. The fastest selling, tive, and fascinating book out. A every family where the Bible is to STOWE'S new Illustrated reting Family Bible" is the most Bible extant, now having a larger three Bibles combined. Send for E. STOWE, D.D. Contains a Di- , complete history, Concordance, ew reader to form his own con- scriptures—a be studies them. wanted to introduce these great Bible into village, farmhouse and ely certain. $2000 per month for circulars, description, and INGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hart- NCITY PUBLISHING CO., Chi- STODDARD & CO., Chicago, Ill. ess you.
PER DAY. NTS WANTED ming, and Sizzle, to canvass for 1 Beecher's Great Paper, HICH IS GIVEN AWAY al renowned work of art, "Mar- old Engraving of Washing- per and the grandest engraving in report "making $11 in half a day." ooks and profits greater. Ladies right lumberjacks and largely over- t, book canvassers, and all solicit- more money in this than anything e entirely new, being an impres- ion and very low tariffs. Send for J. B. FORD & CO., 39 Park
NG CLASS.—Women now prepared to ch constant employment at home, the spare moments. Business new, Persons of either sex easily earn from and a proportional sum by devoting ir whole business. Boys and girls earn- tal will show the nature of the business, we make this unparalleled ct unsatisfied, we will send $1 to pay ce. Full particulars, a valuable sam- mmence work on, and a copy of The ee, all sent free by mail. Reader, ou are published—it sent free by mail. permanent, profitable work, address ST & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
TED FOR GOD HISTORY.
and the grandest book of modern alyzed from a new stand-point, ne nations. An OPEN BIBLE in er book like it. Papal Infalli- Romish Confessionals. agents ever before given. Our ale in every family. J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., York, or 148 Lake street, Chicago.
E AGENTS in every town ertise, and sell our KNIFE SHARPENER and the Premium GINGER! Best and cheapest of indestructible materials; simple, durable, and efficient: it with every other machine for $8. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.
AND LOCAL AGENTS subscribers to THE ALDINE in country. Ladies and Gentlemen d this a very agreeable and re- ment. THE ALDINE is cer- press of the country as the hand- Illustrated Journal in the world. same in every respect as those $5. is given to every yearly sub- nishes in every locality. Send for SUTTON & CO., Publishers, 23 York.
NITTING MACHINE. PEST, AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT 1 CAN SEW IN NEEDLE. NTED IN EVERY TOWN. d sample Stocking, to NG MACHINE CO., Bath, Me.
NTS WANTED FOR Patent Oil Tester. nvention is intended for the d dealers in Illuminating Oils, n may know if they are using to 2 cents for circular, or 65 Tester, by mail, to the TENT LAMP CO., et and 42 Park Place, N. Y.
Money EASILY MADE with our Stencil and Key Check Outfit. CIRCULARS FREE.
PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS ew business made from $5 to ir own localities. Full particu- ss sent free by mail. Those in profitable work, should address TINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
! Employment! Extra In- ucements MALE and WAGON to to employ agents for a term of he Burkeye #2 Shuttle Sewing a stitch alike on both sides, and Lock-stitch machine in the world, & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St.

MUSIC. PIANOS, ETC.

E. & G. G. HOOK, ORGAN BUILDERS, Boston, Mass.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR 1870 AND '71.

THE PALM.—Church, Sunday School, and Concert Music, by C. M. Wyman. (Just out.) Price $1 50, or $13 50 per dozen.

The thousands who loved Mr. Wyman will find in life in this book.

He did his work, and in the full prime of a noble manhood entered into the glory of which he sang so grandly

THE PRIZE, for our Sunday School.—By Geo. F. Root. Price 35 cts.; by the doz., $4; by the 100, $25. This is a large, closely-filled book of very good variety. Songs, Hymns, Tunes, Anthems, Chants, and Recitations.

Published in April last. 60,000 in use.

THE TRIUMPH.—By Geo. F. Root. Price $1 50, or $13 50 per doz.

To any who have not seen this book it is heartily recommended, especially as a work for singing schools. Over 100,000 copies in use.

THE SONG QUEEN.—By H. R. Palmer. Price, in boards, 75 cts.; or $7 50 doz.; paper, 50 cts. or $5 a dozen.

This talented and rising author has here supplied a real and legitimate want, with decided success—this smaller and less expensive book that is at the same time complete in its system and music.

Over 50,000 copies in use, and the sales constantly increasing.

For sale by the trade generally.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

THE EXCELLENT CHAMBERS PIANO-FORTE.

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY: MODERATE PRICES.

The great combination of excellent qualities in the CHAMBERS PIANO have placed it in the front rank as the most satisfactory, the most lasting, and consequently the CHEAPEST PIANO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, WITH TESTIMONIALS.

[Formerly DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS. Established 1858.] Address

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, 59 and 161 Fourth Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets New York City.

UNPARALLELED FOR CHEAPNESS AND COMPLETENESS!

DITSON & Co.'s STANDARD OPERAS

[LARGEST SIZE PAGE].

With full Vocal and Piano-forte Score, including Recitatives, with English and Italian words.

NOW READY:

ERNANI, FAUST, NORMA, TROVATORE, TRAVIATA, LUCREZIA BORGIA, LUCIA, SONAMBULA, MARTHA.

Price of each in paper $1.50. In Boards, with limited covers, $2.00. Sent postage paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., New York.

BERGE PIANOS.

Acknowledged by all the Leading Artists to be the Best Made, Finest Tone, and Most Durable of any Piano before the Public.

SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN SEPT., 1870.

MANUFACTORY 173 and 175 LEWIS ST.

WAREROOMS 97 BLEECKER ST., NEW YORK.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price-Lists sent by mail.

PIANOS. [425 Broome st., New York] ORGANS.

C. M. TREMAINE & BRO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

and General Agents for the BURDETT COMBINATION ORGAN, Incomparable Carpenter and Burdett new improvements.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE!

The discriminating, ready tone is entirely overcome, this instrument! The verdict is unanimous!! We challenge the world to equal it!!!

We can furnish new Seven-Octave Piano-Fortes from $225 to $350. Second-hand Uprights, Pianos and Melodeons, from $40 to $250. New Cabinet Organs, $40 to $1,000.

WM. KNABE & CO., ESTABLISHED 1831. BALTIMORE, MD. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, No. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y. WAREROOMS AND WAREHOUSE. J. RAU & CO., AGENTS, PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. New Styles, Reduced Prices. Send for Circulars.

FURNITURE, CARPETING, ETC

Hardwood Mantels, Doors, Wainscoting, Architraves, ETC.

T. BROOKS & Co., CABINET WAREHOUSE, 137 FULTON ST., cor. SANDS, BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE Wm. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton Street, Between Broadway and Greenwich street, and 277 Canal Street, One door East from Broadway, N. Y.

SYPHER & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO D. BARLEY,) No. 557 Broadway, New York, DEALERS IN MODERN & ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BRONZES, CHINA, and ARTICLES of VERTU. Established 1826.

W. A. WILLARD & CO., LOOKING GLASSES, 177 CANAL STREET, Second Block west of the Bowery. NEW YORK.

Frost, Black & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in and Manufacturers of First Class FURNITURE OF EVERY VARIETY, No. 59 Bowery, near Canal street, New York.

BUY BEDDING, MATTRESSES, AND Spring Mattresses, also Feathers and Blankets, of S. F. KIDDLE, 315 & 321 Canal Street, New York.

BELLS.

MENEELYS' BELLS.

THE OLD MENEELY FOUNDRY, AT WEST TROY, N. Y., Established in 1826,

has made more Church, Academy, Factory, and Chime Bells than all the other Foundries in the country. Made of pure copper and tin and fully warranted. Latest and best Rotary Mountings. Catalogues free. Address, either at Troy or West Troy, N. Y.,

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY.

TROY BELLS.

Old Established Troy Bell Foundry, TROY, N. Y.—A large assortment of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, and other Bells, constantly on hand and made to order. Made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Hung with Rotary Mountings, the best and most durable ever used. WARRANTED SATISFACTORY. Large Illustrated Catalogue sent free upon application. JONES & CO., TROY, N. Y.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y., manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, Chime Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm, and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted.

Catalogues sent free. Address MENEELY & KIMBERLY, TROY, N. Y.

Farm and Garden.

GOING WEST.

THOUSANDS of young men in the Eastern States are now anxiously pondering the question of their lives, "*What shall we do*" for the future? Many are anxious to go West, and yet are doubtful whether it be the best policy. Others, who are convinced that the East, with its excellent markets and privileges of social, literary, and business character, is still the best field of enterprise, find, after all, the avenues to employment clogged beyond endurance, while rich men are hoarding up their capital and wealth, declining to give the coming generation any help or encouragement.

Twenty or thirty years ago employers took friendly interest in young men, and led them, by good suggestions or advice, up into good enterprises, or assisted them substantially with a loan of capital, until they could get into a position of ability and permanence. But this is all changed now. Every man works for himself. The employers now no longer invite their young clerks into their home society, and do not consider their interests identical. Few are promoted from the lower ranks into partnership, and the chances of business are becoming more and more difficult for the young and eager aspirants for honor and successful business. In the East capital is supreme, and carries off all the favorable opportunities.

A young man from Vermont, keenly appreciating his disadvantages, being without capital, opportunity, or helping hands to assist him to a good career, says that even in farming there are few favorable chances; for when their fathers have paid for their farms they rarely accumulate large sums of money, and when the property comes to be divided there is rarely enough for more than one undivided interest. The purchaser has to go into debt to his brothers or sisters for the largest portion of the farm, and the rest have to look for chances elsewhere.

Upon this debt the purchaser has to pay interest, high taxes, and wages, and maintain the incidental expenses necessary to comfortable living.

"These make burden enough for broad shoulders to bear, for a courageous heart to view, and for willing hands to undertake. Yet, if these were all, young men would stay in the East; but they are not. The real reason is the unwillingness of men of means to place their capital at the command of young men upon reasonable security. Now, as it takes ready capital to successfully carry on any business, so the means in farming must be commensurate with the undertaking; otherwise there must be a loss.

For instance, a young man may have the means to put in a large crop of grain, but not to harvest it. If now unable to harvest, both capital invested and profit are lost. But, says the old wealthy wiseacre, "he should have so planted that he must have the money to have harvested; that is, he should not undertake an enterprise larger than his capital. He has no business to ask me to loan him *my money* for any such undertaking; though it is true he offered to secure me on the crop. But then that might burn before marketing, or he might die and other creditors discover some legal error, and then if the estate should not settle I might lose. No, it is of no use; I will not put my money where there is any risk, however remote. It is now all safely invested in Government bonds, paying a good interest and exempt from taxation. These young men must get along as they can, or begin smaller." The above is a true verdict of the wealthy, and young men of enterprise will accept it in the spirit in which it is given.

The young man says, "If I must begin on a smaller scale, I will leave the old home I love so much, the graves of my parents, and, sundering the ties of kindred, will seek a home in the glorious West, where economy is not considered niggardly, enterprise rashness, and poverty a disgrace."

The decision of the young man is right, and worthy of commendation everywhere. A capital of $1,000 here in the East is very trifling either to purchase a farm or start a mercantile business. But on the fertile fields of the great West it will purchase and stock a farm of 160 acres in a good neighborhood, where it will constantly increase, and often in less than ten or fifteen years it becomes worth $5,000 or $10,000; while there is an independence, a freedom, a cordiality in Western life sadly deficient in our Eastern civilization, where society seems to a young man to grow more selfish. It is true, to some extent, that there must be privation for the first few years. Who, in starting a new business, did not first have to go through some sad experiences, proportionately no harder and no worse than are encountered in farming at the West? All must expect them; but they will wear away gradually, and at last cease to exist at all. We believe there is no grander field to develop one's ability and gain a good name than in the wide opening fields of the great West. Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are all open for the coming young men.

We say then honestly to the young men of the East, *The great West* should be your home, your future field of effort. *Here* you will be tied down to small undertakings, great risks, and small profits. A thousand others are around you to compete with you and keep you down to their level. But *there* no competition exists, healthful labor is in active demand; there are glorious opportunities, and new enterprises wait your coming.

We say to every young man just graduating from the home-farm: *For the first few years learn a trade*, and make yourself a master of it here; save all your spare money, until you get $1,000 dollars; then turn your face Westward; and you cannot fail to do well wherever you settle. Take with you a helpmeet who can help you to accomplish the purpose of your life, and make your home happy and inviting.

Here is a specimen letter from one young man who went West in just this way, and now writes back from this "land of promise," Iowa: "Four years ago I was a clerk in a store, where I had been for twelve years. My health was very poor and failing, when I took your advice and went to work on a farm. It worked like a charm. I found outdoor work and sunshine the best medicine I ever took; have not seen a sick day for three years; am now as hardy as most farmers, and am contented. Two years ago I came to North Weston, Iowa, and took me a homestead there, sixty miles from a railroad. This year the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad was built through our township. There is now no Government land here; but there are a good many claims for sale cheap, as many come here and took homesteads and had no money to improve with. Some will manage to get along, while others will sell out and go back. A man should have from $500 to $1,000 to commence on a homestead with. This is a good place for a poor man to get a farm; the climate is good, fuel plenty (coal), lumber reasonable, and a fine dairy country."

We can multiply instances like this, and we believe that the universal testimony of all writers, both Eastern and Western, is unanimously in favor of the wonderful advantages of the West to young men. The only occasion for fault is where many, misguided, attempt to accomplish too much on too little capital. We advise none to go with less than $1,000, and with that sum any one can attain a competence and manful independence.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

At a discussion of the New York Farmers' Club, in reference to the cash money profits of farming, it seemed to be generally conceded that the business failed to yield seven per cent. on the capital invested. It is some, what singular that none of the debaters thought of giving the farm credit for the three great necessaries of life—house-rent, table-supplies, and fuel. Viewed in this light, farming is the best and safest investment that can be made of capital. Take, for instance, $20,000; let it be judiciously invested in a moderate amount of land and all the stock and implements necessary to its successful cultivation.

The proceeds from such an investment will support a family in a degree of comfort, and even luxury, that would cost six or seven thousand a year here in New York. And where is the safe, honorable mercantile or mechanical pursuit that will yield six thousand a year on a twenty thousand dollar investment?

Perhaps one reason why so many farmers are discontented and feel poor is because they expect their farm to yield annually an interest of 7 to 10 per cent. upon their full valuation, in addition to giving a handsome support to their families, cattle, and providing social conveniences or luxuries.

We remember seeing the statement, a year or so ago, in the fertile valley of the Connecticut River, the profits of the best farms, productive, rich, with convenience to good markets, did not exceed 10 to 14 per cent., while the majority ran as low as 7 to 8 per cent.

If a merchant in the city is able to earn a competence of $3,000 to $5,000 a year, he is considered wealthy by most farmers; yet this entire sum is often expended in providing the ordinary comforts of living; and at the end of the year he is, in *proportionate* progress, but little ahead of the farmer, who has not been compelled to pay a rent of $1,800 a year for his home, but rather has got his living from the homestead as he went along.

Although occasional fortunes are made in the large cities, yet we venture to say that the average *comfort* of farm life and freedom from anxiety for obtaining a livelihood are far ahead of most city residents.

In the case of the farmer, his own hands make the food he eats; while the city consumer is at the mercy of thousands, who constantly absorb his daily earnings and give little back. City life is one of constant expenditure. Farm life is *self-contained and preservative.*

A young laborer in the country, working at $1 per day and board, is proportionally better off and more independent than a clerk in a city on $700 a year, who has to expend $600 for a living.

One can save at the end of the year just as much as the other; and, if there are chances in favor of either for attaining a good name and competence, they are on the side of the country lad.

Any farmer who can support himself on a farm comfortably, and make it pay a net in come of 7 per cent. on its cost, is far ahead in competence of the citizen who lives in a brown-stone front on a magnificent salary, and has to spend it all for life and "appearances."

BEE-KEEPING AS AN OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.

MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, a Western lady, who has devoted much of her time to bee culture and is now well-known in connection with the bee departments of various agricultural journals, says that bee-keeping is peculiarly adapted to woman, as she will give more attention to very essential details than man. "Italian queens improve in this country. The test of an Italian queen is the peculiar mark imparted to her brood. Italian bees are the most industrious workers, starting in the morning an hour earlier than the black bee; they will make one-third more trips in a day than black bees. Heart's-ease or smartweed afford the best food for bees. When food is scarce, it would pay to furnish Alsike clover for food. Bees must have access to water. Raising queens in any but the natural way causes a depreciation of both brood and queens.

"In dividing colonies, secure the young queen for the new hive. If to save honey is not the object, two hives can be made out of one colony each summer. Do not divide before the first week in May; and not then unless the evenings are warm. Leave most of the young bees in the old hive. Avoid having workers enough in the new hive to fill the cells before the new queen begins to lay. Do the changing in the middle of a warm, sunny day; as then most of the stout, able-bodied stingers are absent in the fields.

"Do not believe in forcing and feeding bees. Bees brought out prematurely by artificial means will not be strong and never live to make honey. I winter my bees in a large, dry cellar, kept perfectly dark. Do not regulate the temperature. The cellar should be cold enough to keep the bees in a semi-torpid state. Put them in the cellar in December, and let them remain until spring. The hives should have holes, that the bees may come out, so that they will not become restless and discontented. Take no extra pains to ventilate the cellar. Out of 100 colonies I kept in this way I do not have a plut of dead bees in the spring. I prefer in-doors wintering to out-doors. One colony wintered out will consume 30 pounds of honey, while one wintered in-doors will eat 5½ pounds. Bees wintered in-doors are as healthy in the spring as when put in the cellar."

We have been favored, also, with a letter on this subject from Jasper Hazen, of Albany, a famous apiarist. There are numerous instances where a considerable income has been derived from this branch of rural economy. $500, $600, and $1,000 per year have been earned from a moderate number of hives, while special cases of $5,000 to $10,000 per annum have also been proved.

BEE-KEEPING.—OLD SYSTEM.

The system of bee-keeping from time immemorial has been to give them a hive of about 3,000 cubic inches, a little more or less, depending upon one or more swarms annually; breaking up such hives as had not stored enough for winter; driving the bees into a hive with another colony, or smothering them, and securing their honey for use. My memory goes back seventy-five years, when in my father's yard and aplary these operations were performed. Subsequently boxes have been introduced, placed upon the top of the hive under a cap, holding in the aggregate, 15 or 20 pounds. Sometime the cap itself was used for the surplus. Mr. Quinby describes a hive of this kind in use before his commencement of the business.

In his work on bee-keeping he estimates the profits of such a hive, commencing with one stock at something more than 9,000 dollars in ten years; and the profits of a non-swarmer hive at $55 (fifty-five dollars).

He estimates the average of each old colony at two dollars' worth of surplus. At 25 cents per pound, this would be 8 pounds per hive. Every colony would consume 60 pounds in the breeding season and winter. Hence the old colony and the new must together consume for breeding and winter 120 pounds, and give eight pounds in surplus. They, by this estimate, must consume fifteen-sixteenths of the harvest gathered, and the keeper receives one-sixteenth. Much the greater part of the bee-keepers adhere to this system until this day. Probably the bees consume fifteen-sixteenths of the honey gathered. Another great evil of this system is that the bees, doubling their numbers annually by swarming, soon in numbers exceed the capacity of their field; and three-fourths of them perish in winter for want of food, after having consumed fifteen-sixteenths of the product of their field.

Another system has been introduced. It cannot be called new. It must have preceded the time of writing his book, as he there gives a chapter to non-swarming hives, and says: "Cottons is one of them:" I give his language from recollection. It appears that Mr. Quinby's reasoning so established the great superiority of the swarmer that very few hives been introduced of the large or non-swarmer hives.

In 1860 I commenced experiments in the business; and, although I have built perhaps twenty different hives, or have made twenty variations or changes, I have always adhered to the principle of large box-room for surplus honey. I supposed I might reach 100 pounds in one hive, because I had sometime heard of that amount being given by one colony. I soon reached 100 pounds. I made important improvements in my hive, and in 1867 had 500 pounds from four hives; an average of 125 pounds. One of the four gave 174 pounds.

In 1870 five colonies gave 629 pounds; nearly an average of 126 pounds. One colony gave 200 pounds. I have several times been asked what I feed my bees, as though I supplied them the stores. But I never fed one ounce, but to supply deficient winter stores and a very little to encourage early breeding.

It may be proper to add that Mr. Quinby is now ready to and does fully endorse the non-swarmer to the swarmer hive.

JASPER HAZEN.

ALBANY, N. Y.

GREAT BULBS IN ONIONS.

A RHODE ISLAND paper says that state rivals Connecticut in the production of the onion crop, and cites statistics. Samuel W. Church, of Rhode Island has raised, from four acres, 1,475 bushels of Red Globe Wethersfield onions and 1,300 bushels of carrots. Edward Anthony raised 600 bushels of Wethersfield onions and 400 bushels of carrots from one acre. Benjamin Doty raised 610 bushels of Wethersfield onions and 400 bushels of carrots from an acre. Allen Mathewson raised 1,900 bushels of Wethersfield onions and 1,300 bushels of carrots from four acres. Seth Thayer raised 2,600 bushels of Wethersfield onions and 1,200 bushels of carrots on four acres. Edward Atherton raised 600 bushels of Wethersfield onions and 400 bushels of carrots from one acre. The onions sold for $1 per bushel and the carrots for 30 cents per bushel—making the income from one acre $720. In Bristol, R. I., in 1849, 69,899 bushels of onions were raised: in 1859, 84,046; in 1864, 71,734; in 1863, 100,500, which is probably the largest crop ever raised in that town in one year; in 1869, 80,000 bushels were raised. The usual yearly average is somewhat less than 400 bushels per acre.

AGRICULTURAL.

LISTER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF BONE MEAL AND BONE FLOUR.

We respectfully invite all interested in agriculture to the use of our Fertilizers, which we guarantee free from *Adulteration.*

TESTIMONIALS.

As a top-dresser I prefer it to any fertilizer I have ever used. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Pres't of Yonkers & N. Y. Fire Ins. Co.

I have used various phosphates with little advantage, and have decided, as the market now is, to use only Bone Meal. JOSEPH B. LYMAN, Ag'l Editor N. Y. Tribune.

Your Bone Meal is an admirable specific for strawberries and all kinds of fruits. We use it in preference to any in the market. WILLIAM BROTHERS, Dover, Del.

We believe your Bone to be pure, and confidently recommend it to all unacquainted with its use. F. S. BEER & CO., Cheshire Nursery, Conn.

Your Bone acted like a charm on fruit-trees and vegetables, and is just what is needed. D. A. COMPTON, Author Prize Essay on Potato, Hawley, Pa.

I am sure it would have been a cheap fertilizer for my potatoes at twice its cost. H. S. GOODALL, South Edgemont, Mass.

It will not pay for Lister Brothers to adulterate their bone; for they have a great reputation for making a pure Bone Meal. J. H. OVERTON, Peconic, L. I.

All my sales last Fall have proved satisfactory, and I expect to sell this Spring double the amount sold last. JOHN WICOFF, Grain and Potato Dealer, Trenton.

My only regret is that I did not have more to use, for I believe you mean to furnish only a pure Bone Meal. HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of The Independent.

Buying manipulated fertilizers at random is like buying "watered" railroad stocks; but I have used your Bone, and am satisfied you sell only a pure article. E. H. BANCROFT, Camden, Del.

Your bone, which I used last year for my young trees, proved more satisfactory than anything I have tried. REV. C. HUNTINGTON, Dover, Del.

The Bone Flour which we had last Spring was a great success with our Roses, and we used it in proportion to 1½ pounds to a bushel of soil. THOS. CARANACH, Nursery, Brooklyn, L. I.

Extract from report of judges at Exhibition of the American Institute, held at New York, October, 1870:

Splendid samples. The exhibitors state the quality always like samples, and request the society should submit these samples, or any sample to be obtained from any dealer in their bone, to a chemical examination.

A true copy of report on file. JOHN W. CHAMBER, Secretary.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. LISTER & BROTHER, Newark, N. J.

AMATEURS' GUIDE TO THE Flower, Kitchen & Garden

25th Edition.—This work is now too well known to need full description; it contains 120 pages, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, with over two hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables. Also

TWO SPLENDID COLORED LITHOGRAPHS, which have been prepared at great expense. Over 2,000 varieties of Flowers and Vegetables, embracing novelties both foreign and American, fully described; to which is added a descriptive list of new and rare Gladiolus, Lilies, etc. This work has been published regardless of expense; and, as Mr. Bartlett, the well-known Agriculturist of New Hampshire, expresses, "is far ahead of anything of the kind ever before issued from the American press." Our custom has been to charge for this work in all, but our customers; but we find that nearly all receiving it become so, and we have concluded to

Send it Free to Applicants upon receipt of two stamps. Address WASHBURN & CO., Boston, Mass.

1,500,000 Acres OF THE RICHEST FARMING LANDS

in the world for sale to actual settlers. Neosho Valley, Kansas. Minerals, Coal, and Texas Railway Lands. Cars now running.

The lands now offered by this Company are mainly within 20 miles of each side of the road, extending 170 miles along the NEOSHO VALLEY, the richest, finest, and most inviting valley for settlement in the West.

One third of the labor required at the East in the culture of farms will insure here double the amount of crops.

PRICE OF LAND—$2 to $3 per acre; credit of ten years' time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-tenth down at the time of purchase. No payment the second year. One-tenth every year after until completion of payments, with annual interest.

For further information address ISAAC T. GOODNOW, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

CORN CULTURE. THOMAS' PATENT Smoothing Harrow AND BROADCAST WEEDER

will thoroughly clean from weeds 15 TO 20 ACRES OF CORN PER DAY. For full particulars please send for illustrated circular to J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

GENUINE NORWAY OATS, CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN AND ALSIKE CLOVER. Sample packages sent free to all Farmers, also a copy of the AMERICAN HOUSE JOURNAL, by inclosing stamp to N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Flower Seeds, Etc. E. NEWBURY, Seedsman and Florist, Brooklyn, Conn. Importer and Dealer in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bedding Plants, Bulbous Roots, etc. Illustrated Catalogue now ready and Free. Brooklyn, Conn., Jan., 1871.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts.! Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or 12 Samples sent (postpaid) for Fifty Cents that retail easily for Ten Dollars. Illustrated Circulars free. Dr. E. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 CHATHAM SQUARE, New York.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LIFE INSURANCE WITHIN REACH OF ALL, RICH AND POOR.

For every $1,000 of Liabilities it has $1,820 in Assets.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

1. Lower rates of premium than any other Mutual Company.
2. Stock rates as low as can safely be afforded by any Company.
3. No extra rates on Officers of Lake and River Boats, or lives of Women, or Officers of the Army and Navy.
4. Cash Dividends applied to reduce the second and all subsequent annual premiums, or to increase the insurance, if desired thereby, securing
5. An Increasing Policy or a Decreasing Premium.
6. No premiums forfeitable. This Company will issue a paid-up policy for one annual premium
7. It pays no percentage to Directors.
8. The Officers and Directors are men of national reputation and known integrity, numbering among others Senators SPRAGUE and ANTHONY, General BURNSIDE, and the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT.

Its rapid and healthy growth is convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness and liberality.

Number of Policies Issued from June, 1867, to June 1868, 1,005, *Insuring* $2,588,090.45.
Number of Policies Issued from June, 1868, to June 1869, 1,268, *Insuring* $3,382,156.68.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, Prest. C. C. McKNIGHT Vice-Prest. Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Massachusett, Actuary. A. H. OKIE, M.D., F. H. PECKHAM, M.D., } Medical Board.

Wm. Y. POTTER, Secretary. W. T. OKIE, M.D., General Agent for the City of New York, Office 157 Broadway. Liberal terms offered to Agents.

BRANCH OFFICES: PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ST. LOUIS, BOSTON, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 190 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Incorporated 1853.)

CASH CAPITAL - - - $400,000. WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

S. S. WALCOTT, President. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the U. S. Eastern Agency Department—THOS. JAMES, Actuary. Western and Southern Department.—"Underwriters' Agency." A. STODDART, General Agent.

GUARDIAN Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 251 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED - - 1859.

Cash Premiums. IMMEDIATE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

The Entire Profits of the Company Divided Equitably among the Policy-holders.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

ANNUAL REPORT. January 1, 1870.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1869..... $1,466,271 21
Income for 1869: Premiums and Interest.... 1,244,026 19
$2,830,297 50

EXPENDITURES FOR 1869.

Death Claims, Surrendered and Lapsed Policies....$380,505 80
Expenses and Commissions..... 254,833 16
Dividends..... 53,219,03
788,550 99

Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $2,041,746 51
New Policies issued 1869, 5,158, insuring..... 11,436,582 00
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1870, 10,997, insuring... 24,626,070 00

CASH DIVIDENDS UPON THE "CONTRIBUTION PLAN," RANGING FROM 16 to 50 PER CENT., PAID DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX.....New York.
JOHN J. CRANE.....Ex-President Bank Republic.
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE...Banker, (Vermilye & Co.).
CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD...Cashier Newark Banking Co.
Hon. GIDEON OPDYKE...Ex-Mayor of New York.
MINOT C. MORGAN.....Banker.
THOMAS RODEY.....Firm: Thos. Rodey & Co.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN.....Treasurer N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Co.
AARON ARNOLD.....Firm: Arnold, Constable & Co.
RICH'D H. BOWNE.....Wetmore & Bowne, Lawyers.
H. B. WALSHDON.....Pres. Bank for the People, Toledo, O.
WM. T. HODGES.....Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.....Merchant.
JAMES P. HAGGIS.....Methodist Book Concern, Boston.
WILLIAM WILKENS.....Firm: W. Wilkens & Co.
JULIUS H. PRATT.....President of Montclair R. R., N. J.
CHARLES J. STARR.....Merchant.
WILLIAM ALLEN.....Merchant.
GEO. W. CUTLER.....Firm: Cutler, Illmyra, N. Y.
GEO. T. HOPE.....Pres't, Continental Fire Ins. Co.

WALTON H. PECKHAM, Prest. WILLIAM T. HODGES, Vice-President. LUCIUS McADAM, Secretary & Actuary. C. H. CLENCH, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, January 19th, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1870, is submitted in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums outstanding December 31st, 1869. $220,481 36
Premiums received during the year 1870... 1,042,005 11
TOTAL PREMIUMS..... $1,262,509 47
Premiums marked off as earned from January 1st to December 31st, 1870..... $1,091,811 52
Less return Premiums..... 61,036 97
NET EARNED PREMIUMS..... $1,029,774 55

Paid during the same period: Losses, Expenses, Commissions, and Re-insurance, less Salvages..... $661,254 11
Cash paid to Stockholders for Interest..... 68,844 00
Cash paid to Dealers as an equivalent for the Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies..... 135,783 99

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1870, were as follows:

United States, State, and other Stocks..... $444,996 00
Loans on Stocks and other Securities. 70,752 94
Cash on hand and in Banks, and with Foreign Bankers..... 77,138 00
Interest on Investments due, but not collected..... 5,093 94
Bills receivable and Premiums due and collectable..... 631,827 42
Security Notes..... 300,000 00
Scrip, Salvages, and other Claims due the Company..... 96,056 35
$1,515,736 55

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay to the Stockholders an interest Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT free of Government Tax, on and after WEDNESDAY, February 1st.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES FREELAND, SAMUEL WILLETS, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM T. FROST, WILLIAM WATT, JAMES D. FISH, ELLWOOD WALTER, D. COLDEN MURRAY, TOWNSEND SCUDDER, SAMUEL L. HAM, BRYCE GRAY, N. L. McCREADY, WILLIAM NELSON, JR., HAROLD DOLLNER, JOS. WILLETS, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, FRANCIS HATHAWAY, CHARLES REID, JOHN D. WOOD, GEORGE W. HENNINGS, HENRY EYER, JOSEPH

HARRISON SAFETY BOILERS.

OVER 1,000 BOILERS IN USE.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent.

New York.....110 Broadway.
Boston.....139 Federal street.

WRIGHT'S CUT OFF ENGINES. Several hundreds sold to manufacturers in New England States, also during past 18 years.

Prices reduced. For prices, particulars, and references call or address salesroom and office as below. Also Plain Engines at Low prices. Wood's Portable and Locomotive Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, etc., at low prices. Address

F. W. BROOKS,
6 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

COMMUNION SERVICES.

In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty in the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs, showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
No. 20 John street, New York.

SILVER-PLATED PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS.

The Latest Improvement and the Best Article Made.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 300 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 90¼ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, 14 Nassau street.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,

Of Every Description, AT LOW PRICES,

IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN

Gilt, Crystal, Real Bronze, Imitation Bronze,

AND ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,

OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE. APPROPRIATE FOR

Dwellings, Hotels, Stores, Halls, Churches, Etc.

ALSO GILT, BRONZE, AND MARBLE CLOCKS.

These movements strike the hours and half-hours; have a low tick and pleasant strike of the best French Clocks; and as Time Keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported Clocks.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,

Salesrooms, 597 Broadway,
NEAR HOUSTON STREET.

Manufactory, 24th st. and 10th Ave., N. Y. City.

THE IMPROVED **EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE**
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
294 Bowery, N. Y.
Work furnished, if desired.

Financial & Commercial.

MR. BOUTWELL'S FEBRUARY STATEMENT.

MR. BOUTWELL'S statement shows a decrease of the public debt during the last month by $4,040,986 75. The decrease since March 1st, 1870, amounts to $110,301,670 17. The total decrease since March 4th, 1869, is **$197,436,452.**

The debt bearing coin interest on the 1st of February, 1871, was $1,920,343,700. That bearing interest in lawful money was $56,763,362 41. That on which interest has ceased since maturity was $1,036,902 26. The debt bearing no interest was $428,609,039 28. The total debt principal was $2,418,813,004 05. The total interest accrued was $33,168,092 24. The total of interest and principal was $2,451,921,096 29.

The cash in the Treasury was $99,069,300 45 in coin and $24,827,788 84 in currency, making a total of $123,894,289 29; which, being deducted from the debt, left $2,328,026,807 as the outstanding liability against the Government.

The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies amount to $64,618,832, on which the Government has paid $10,753,910 45 in interest, and been repaid $2,400,818 04, leaving $3,298,091 51 as the unpaid balance against the companies. We have already expressed our general opinion in respect to the interest question as pending between the Government and the Pacific Railroad companies. In some way this interest account must be kept square from year to year. The future solvency of the companies, as well as justice to the Government, demands that it should not go on as an increasing liability till the bonds mature, which would more than double the debt. The companies urge, and justly so, that, if the Government would give them a larger amount of its transportation business, they could in this way settle the interest as it accrues; and this strikes us as a view of the question which the Government ought to reduce to practice.

Mr. Boutwell's statement, like nearly all his monthly statements, shows a larger amount of idle funds in the Treasury than is necessary for any practical purpose, or as a provision against any probable contingency. These funds arise from taxation, direct or indirect; and the natural conclusion to which the people come, in view of so large a surplus, is that either the taxes should be reduced, so as to prevent this accumulation, or the funds used in the payment of the public debt, and in this way the surplus kept down to a lower point. There certainly is no financial wisdom in taxing the people in order to keep a large surplus of idle funds in the Treasury, while the Government is owing a debt on which it is paying interest. Either use the money to pay the debt, or do not take it from the people by taxation. They do not want to be taxed for any such useless show.

The general policy of Mr. Boutwell has been excellent in so many respects that we have very little disposition to criticise him; yet we think him gravely mistaken in the view which he takes in relation to the income tax. He is understood to be opposed to its repeal. He so expressed himself in his last annual report, and this we suppose to be his present position. On this point Mr. Boutwell does not reflect public sentiment, and General Pleasonton does. By the showing of his own figures, there is no fiscal necessity for the tax whatever. It is simple folly to talk about its necessity with such a surplus in the Treasury. On the very face of the case, the tax can be spared without any embarrassment to the Government. It is unpopular, inquisitorial, partial, unequal, morally corrupting, and withal exceedingly expensive in its collection in proportion to the amount realized. It ought long since to have been repealed, and there is no good reason for continuing it another day. Mr. Boutwell will do a wise thing by putting himself into the line of public sentiment on this subject, and Congress will do a wise thing by at once making a clean sweep of the income tax.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

TO THE COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

HAVING a few thousand dollars that I shall not need in my business, and being naturally desirous of seeking an investment which will produce the greatest income consistent with entire safety, I am led to ask you the following questions, which I shall be glad to have you answer, either privately or through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT:

1. Do you think that, as a rule, first mortgage railroad bonds are a desirable investment? In what do they differ from a first mortgage on ordinary real estate?

2. I notice you recommend Northern Pacific seven-thirties to investors. Why do you regard them as unusually secure?

3. Is the Government pledged to the payment of these Northern Pacific bonds?

4. I notice they are selling at par. Isn't this too high? Cannot good railroad securities be bought cheaper?

5. I hold a few five twenties; do you believe the Government will soon call for their surrender?

6. What assurance have investors that Northern Pacific seven-thirties will not hereafter depreciate below the price at which they can be purchased, compelling those who wish to realize on them to do so at a loss?

To the above we answer:

Thus far the first mortgage bonds of American railways have proved to be among the very safest securities. In proportion to amount, they have probably shown a smaller percentage of loss in interest and principal than any other investment that has been accessible to the people. Such has been the *history* of railway securities. Of course, there have been exceptional cases of mismanagement and loss; but far oftener have imperfect titles, lapsed insurance policies, and shrinkages of values rendered real estate mortgages a bad investment. For instance, out of twenty-seven hundred railroads issuing first mortgage bonds, only *two or three* have failed to meet their interest. There is a living principle underlying a railway bond, which applies to very few if any other securities. Thus:

1. Usually the solvency of a railroad depends mainly upon its traffic; and, as a rule, that traffic steadily increases as the road grows older and the population along its route becomes richer and denser. In a word, the income of a railroad (and hence its debt-paying ability) will ordinarily keep pace with the growth of population.

2. A railroad, once built, rapidly creates a business which is to render it profitable. It *develops* a carrying trade which did not before exist, and which grows much faster than the tributary population increases in numbers.

3. A railroad usually has back of it a strong corporation of capitalists and shrewd, energetic business men—men whose profits, financial standing, commercial reputation, and official positions depend upon the solvency and success of the road with which they are identified. This powerful combination of private interests constitutes a living power whose efforts tend constantly to increase the profitableness and soundness of the enterprise in whose interests they are enlisted.

4. Finally, after a railroad is built, every dollar expended in making improvements and extensions, adding new facilities for doing business, and in securing valuable alliances with connecting lines, adds to the security of its first mortgage bonds, by augmenting the productiveness and value of the property on which these bonds are based. It is in this way that a *second* mortgage may increase the safety of the *first*. With mortgages which rest upon improved real estate in our midst the security steadily deteriorates with time, as the improvements become less valuable. *Railroads grow better and more prosperous with age, and furnish a constantly-increasing security for the debt created in their construction.* It is for these reasons that *first* mortgage railroad bonds are among the very soundest securities that can be had.

II. The Northern Pacific Railroad has a threefold solidity, which renders it financially impregnable. 1. It has for its broad and firm foundation a real estate endowment of more than twenty-two thousand acres of fertile land to each mile of track—or an unencumbered farm of 500 acres (in addition to the ordinary and ample security of the road and its traffic) to secure each $1,000 bond bought by the public. 2. It has awaiting it a business which we believe *is certain* to render it self-sustaining from the *first*, and to give it a large surplus at an early day. 3. It is in the hands of men of known and acknowledged integrity, whose financial standing, whose business sagacity and thorough experience, furnish a complete guaranty that economy, energy, and fidelity will characterize its management.

III. Government does not in form guaranty the payment of Northern Pacific seven-thirties; but it indirectly insures their payment by donating unreservedly to the company sufficient productive lands to pay them twice over. The belt of country in which this superb domain is situated admirably combines the three elements essential to successful farming—viz., naturally a rich soil, a mild climate (the latitude being about two degrees below Paris, and six below London), and sufficient rainfall.

IV. When there is no difference in point of safety, the comparative market value of various securities is mainly determined by their profitableness. In this view Northern Pacific gold seven-thirties, selling at par in currency, are by far the cheapest investment of which we have knowledge. Regarded as a source of income, they are cheaper at par than a six per cent gold bond at 82, and cheaper than a six per cent. currency bond at 74½. In other words, one hundred dollars invested in Northern Pacifics at par will produce a larger income than the same amount invested in a six per cent. gold security at 82.

V. We regard it as highly probable that a large portion of the present holders of Government bonds will be compelled to give them up within a comparatively short time, and accept therefor cash payment or a new five per cent. bond. Everything now indicates that the Government will soon be able to fund the bulk of its five-twenties at a lower rate of interest. Hence, we have uniformly advised our subscribers to convert their Government bonds into some first-class railroad security, having equal safety and greater permanence and productiveness.

VI. Of course, all securities, even those of the United States, are liable to occasional slight fluctuations in current price—the result of outside circumstances, and not of any change in real value. But the same causes which now render Northern Pacific seven-thirties an exceptionally strong and desirable security will naturally sustain them to the market, so that those who wish to convert their bonds into cash can do so at any time without loss. Indeed, with their superabundant security and high rate of interest, 7.3-10 per cent. Northern Pacific Bonds are far more likely to go above par in price than to fall below.

CERTIFYING CHECKS.

THE question of the responsibility of a bank for the official acts of its cashier has just been settled by the United States Supreme Court, in a case carried up from Massachusetts. A member of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., Boston, presented at the Merchants Bank of that city, in payment of a loan of upward of half a million dollars, checks upon the State Bank, which were certified as "good" in the usual form by the cashier. When the checks were presented at the State Bank, payment was refused, for the reason that Mellen, Ward & Co. had no funds in the bank. The Merchants' Bank at once brought suit against the State Bank, and the case turned on the question whether a bank is bound by the act of its cashier. The state court held that the authority to certify checks is not inherent in the office of cashier; and, as there was no evidence that such authority had been conferred by the bank in this instance, the jury was instructed to find for the defendant. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which reversed the decision, holding (two judges dissenting) that the act of certifying checks comes properly within the duties of a cashier. We believe the business community will accept this as good sense as well as good law.

A PARTY OF CAPITALISTS.

MR. JAY COOKE, the eminent banker, visited Brooklyn on Thursday evening last, where he met over two hundred of the substantial men of that city. Perhaps a greater amount of wealth and intelligence has never been convened in this country under one roof—merchants, capitalists, and members of the press.

After enjoying two hours in social conversation, during which he received the hearty congratulations of the gentlemen present for thoroughly, prompt, fearless, and successful manner with which he placed the "Government Loans" during the Rebellion, Mr. Cooke was called upon for his views upon the merits of the *second* great national enterprise with which his house is now connected as fiscal agents—the great "Northern Pacific Railroad," in the success of which every business man in the nation feels a deep interest.

He came forward, and in a succinct and offhand manner gave not only a history of the enterprise from its inception, but set forth in an exhaustive argument the probable importance to the country and the world of the construction of this road.

He said that as early as 1845 it was thought that this would be the highway to the Pacific, on the ground that the nation's highways follow the watercourses; and at a later period (but years before the war) this enterprise had occupied the attention of the leading men of the South, who conceived the idea of colonizing their peculiar institution to the country contiguous. He then traced the route from Duluth to the Red River; thence down the valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone—rich in coal, iron, and limestone; thence to Gallatin, through Montana, Idaho, and the valley of the Columbia, to the Pacific Coast—all of which country is adapted to profitable agriculture and possesses a genial climate.

He elaborated upon the richness of the great Northwest; its unbounded agricultural resources, water-power, and minerals; the number and importance of its navigable streams, which would feed this road; and its mild and genial temperature, which must eventuate in its full development.

He made no invidious comparisons between the great Pacific roads; he regarded the securities of both the others good, but was convinced that the route of the North Pacific possessed uncommon natural advantages. It was 630 miles shorter, beginning 400 miles west of Chicago; while the Western terminus was inland 200 miles. He alluded to the ocean track for shipping between Japan and China, which he designated the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, and which brought all the shipping from those countries destined for San Francisco directly off Puget Sound, within 80 miles of the coast where this road terminates, so that after the completion of this road a vessel could land her cargo in New York before another leaving at the same time, could reach San Francisco. He spoke of the progress of construction and the arrangement for its future prosecution—that needed supplies could be furnished at either terminus, and on several navigable streams which intersect the route. He said the financial agents regarded the bonds as the safest in the market, or they would not have permitted their names to be used in connection with the enterprise. The company have 55 to 60 million acres of land, which will more than pay the principal and interest of the bonds to be issued, and the road is to be built upon its bonds the sale of its land and stock.

The intelligent assemblage present was highly pleased with the descriptive facts and information imparted to them on the occasion, and greeted Mr. Cooke with hearty applause on the conclusion of his statements.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS large and popular institution presents its annual statement in our columns. It is a plain, business-like document and so clearly expressed that business men can understand it. The New York Life Insurance Company is one of the great institutions of the country, and it faithfully illustrates the rapid increase of wealth among the people, and as faithfully demonstrates the growing popularity of this special class of our benevolent corporations. We have been well acquainted with its history from the beginning, and with the men connected with its official management.

In all the past it has been the aim of this institution to build on enduring foundations, to secure the confidence of the public, to enroll among its friends and patrons the representative men of the times, to employ the best, the wisest, and most conservative talent in its administration, and, in a word, to make it safe and popular with all the people.

We could show by the figures presented in their statement how remarkable has been the financial progress of this company, how vast are its present accumulations, how economically it has been managed, and how brilliant are its prospects for the future; but it is unnecessary. We congratulate its able and efficient officers, and also its board of trustees, on the grand results of their faithful services, and we congratulate its great army of patrons, who may with perfect safety trust in it, and commend it to the friends and the public in every direction.

MONEY MARKET.

IT is very well to compliment the Administration on the annual diminution in the expenses of the Government, and the amount of the national debt; but, unless the effect of these economical facts can be felt by the people in the diminution of the burden of taxation, they will go for very little in securing the confidence and support of the people. Mr. Boutwell is so firmly entrenched in his own integrity of motive and opinion that he cares nothing whatever for public opinion. No autocrat ever gave less heed to the wishes of the community of taxpayers than does our Secretary of the Treasury. Nine-tenths of the Republican party and the whole of the Democratic party, a majority of both houses of Congress, the President, and commissioner of internal revenue all desire the abolition of the income tax; but Mr. Boutwell moves all the powers at his command to preserve a tax which is not only odious to those who pay it, but is pronounced unconstitutional by competent legal authority. The high premium on gold, which is kept up purely by the bad management of the Treasury Department, is a constant and irritating cause of complaint in all parts of the country, among all classes of the community, except a few gold gamblers in Wall Street. But Mr. Boutwell, who might reduce the premium on gold one-half with ease, and greatly benefit the Treasury, as well as gratify the people, insists on keeping up the current price, and putting money in the pockets of the "bulls" of gold, by locking up over a hundred millions of useless coin, which is required by our commerce. If he would do the public so small a favor as to double his weekly sales of gold, or pay out gold directly for increased purchases of bonds, or make his weekly sales of gold equal to his receipts from customs, he would strengthen the Administration and greatly benefit the whole trading community.

With an increasing importation and the diminishing value of our exports a heavy balance will be running up against us, which will have to be liquidated in gold; and, unless the Treasury distributes more liberally what it has been hoarding up, the price may run up to the highest points of the Rebellion.

Money has been very abundant all the week, and the rates on call loans have ranged at 5 to 6 per cent. On Friday and Saturday they were as low down as 4 to 5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. In business paper the supply of first-class names is very limited, and some short time notes have sold at 6½ per cent. But street discounts range from 7 to 8 per cent.

The price of gold has been firm, and steadily though not rapidly advancing. The range has been from 111¼ to 111¾; but at the close of the week it rose to 111¾. The uncertainty that exists in regard to the termination of the war and the result of the armistice causes considerable uneasiness among the gold speculators, and the Gold Room is becoming once more a place of daily excitement among the "bulls" and "bears."

The Treasury Department has advertised the Refunding Loans bearing from 4@4½5 per cent. per annum interest, and principal and interest payable in coin, *as open to subscription on and after March 6.* The three classes of the new stocks will all be left open at once to the following sums total:

Four per cents redeemable after 10 years..	$[illegible]
Four and a half per cents, after 15 years..	200,000,000
Five per cents, after 10 years..	500,000,000
Total authorised..	$1,500,000,000

At par in gold or in equal exchange for United States 5-20s of either issue.

The bank statement of Saturday last was a surprise to Wall Street. The large increase in the items of loans and legal-tenders was altogether unexpected, and they show that the money recently locked up for the purpose of producing a panic on the Stock Exchange has proved a failure, and the currency artificially abstracted from the banks has been returned, to be employed in the regular channels of trade. The figures of the statement show:

Increase in Loans	$[illegible]
Increase in Specie	182,700
Increase in other Legal Tenders..	4,396,351
Increase in Deposits..	4,399,218
Decrease in Circulation..	84,218

The speculations in the Street have been less active than during the preceding week, and prices have in some cases been lower; but there is a very active disposition to engage in clique operations in the leading railroad stocks, which is stimulated by the abundance of money and the cheapness of call loans.

Daniel Drew has been very active during the week, and has puzzled the operators on the Stock Exchange a good deal by his movements. He has sold calls on Rock Island at 60 days very largely, and Lockwood & Co. are reported to have bought them largely; but "Uncle Daniel" has also sold the stock so largely that he succeeded in breaking the market. He has also been selling New York Central stock, and is suspected of buying a good deal more than he has sold.

Lake Shore is still regarded as a good purchase by the leading "bulls," though it is still higher than New York Central.

The stock and bonds of the Union Pacific railroad have recovered more than they lost in the late decline, and they are now steady.

Ohio & Mississippi is subjected to powerful clique manipulation, and so many conflicting rumors are afloat in the Street as to the intentions of the directors for their future operations that it is regarded with a good deal of distrust, and the old speculators are afraid to touch it.

The Northwestern stocks have not been seriously affected any way by Mr. Hatch's recent circular; but there is a growing conviction that the Common is selling above its value, and that a collapse will occur in it before long.

The Saint Paul shares are very quiet, and do not seem to have any speculation in them.

Toledo and Wabash, after a few days of activity, hangs fire again, and is comparatively stagnant.

The general feeling of the Street is favorable to the higher prices, but there are no indications of a rampant speculative movement this season.

DRY GOODS.

A VERY absurd reason has been given in some of the daily papers for the light amount of business in dry goods the past week—viz., the high rates of transportation to the West. In the first place, the rates of transportation are not much higher than usual. On the contrary, they are much lower than they have been at some seasons, and shippers of goods are very well aware that they have nothing to gain by waiting. Rates are much more likely to be advanced as the season advances and business increases than to be lowered. The business of the season, thus far, has been as large as could be expected, and there are many purchasers in town; although it may not be fully up to the expectations or wishes of some of the manufacturers' agents or some of the larger jobbing houses. If the sales of domestic cotton fabrics have not been large, prices have been very firm, and in standard bleached sheetings there has been an advance of 1 cent a yard. The new phase of the German-French war and the prospect of a peace, which, if realized, will have a very marked effect upon prices, has been the chief cause of a hesitancy on the part of buyers, and, at the same time, given strength to the market. Cotton is now selling at the lowest points it has touched since the outbreak of the Rebellion; and, if there should be peace in Europe, there will undoubtedly be an advance, occasioned by the demand which will immediately follow from both the German and the French manufacturers. Foreign goods are affected by the same cause. Gold has advanced to 111¾, and a still further advance is looked for as the immediate effect of a peace, although it will be only a very temporary effect. The large importers are not looking forward with much confidence to a good supply of Continental fabrics, whether peace or continued war should be the result of the armistice. There is an abundant stock of foreign goods on hand for immediate requisitions; but there is likely to be a diminished supply before the spring business is over. The firmness of the market in both cotton and woolen domestic fabrics is in great part owing to the small stock of both in the hands of agents.

Brown sheetings and shirtings continue firm in price, but without material change of quotations for standards.

In bleached sheetings and shirtings the sales have been comparatively small; but prices have been very firm, and an advance of 1 cent a yard has been established in New York Mills, which will doubtless lead to a corresponding advance in Wamsuttas and other leading makes.

Printing cloths are in less active demand, and prices are a fraction lower. Sales are more restricted and on a basis of 7¼ cents for 64 standard quality in the gray.

There has been a somewhat diminished activity in prints, although the demand for the choice styles is good for the season. There is a liberal offering of attractive spring styles in first hands.

Ginghams are in fair demand for the more popular makes, and for certain styles there is a deficient supply in the hands of agents.

Printed lawns and percales are offered by the manufacturers, and a few sales have been effected; but it is yet early in the season for an active market for these goods.

Cotton flannels are sold only in small lots and mostly of the best qualities of favorite makes. Prices are without change.

Cotton drills are without any special movement. The sales are limited and mostly for home consumption.

Cotton bags are selling in small lots for the best makes, but without change of quotation.

Corset jeans are moderately active, and prices for popular makes well sustained.

Cambrics are selling steadily, but without special activity, at firm prices.

Rolled jaconets are in fair demand, and the stock in first hands is represented to be small, and prices are higher and firm.

Silesias are in the usual demand and prices are steady.

Apron checks are in improved demand; but the sales are not yet large, and prices are firm, but without essential change.

In other descriptions of domestic cottons there is no change of moment to be noticed.

Muslin de laines of the new styles for spring wear are beginning to be displayed by the manufacturers' agents. Some of the new styles are elegant and attractive, and have been readily taken by the jobbers.

Woolens have been in less demand during the week, but prices are well sustained and the clothiers have purchased more freely of heavy cloths, anticipating, it is said, a diminished supply later in the season, when their necessities will be more urgent. In other descriptions of cloths prices continue steady.

Fancy cassimeres have been selling rather actively, and prices are firm. The stock in first hands of desirable styles of light weights is running low.

Satinets are in about the usual demand of the season, and prices continue without change.

Kentucky jeans are in rather increased demand, but prices are unchanged.

Carpets are not yet in very active demand, but there are signs of increasing trade, and prices are firmer in consequence of the advance in carpet wools; but the quotations have undergone no revision as yet.

In American linens there is very little change in the demand, though sales have somewhat increased. Prices are steadily maintained.

FOREIGN GOODS.

There is a very abundant supply of foreign dry goods in the market, and importations continue to be large; but the importers exhibit no anxiety to sell, for it is pretty well understood that the derangements caused to manufacturers in France and Germany by the war are so serious that, whether war or peace be the result of the armistice, there will be a largely diminished supply of Continental fabrics for the rest of the year. The sales by importers have as yet been inconsiderable and chiefly of light fabrics for the clothing trade. Very little is doing in silks and dress goods, except for city retail trade.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, }
NEW YORK, Feb. 3d, 1871. }

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character, which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China, and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a low rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold, and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

THE Interest and Coupons on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due the 15th of this month, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—The Wheat market has continued strong during the greater portion of the past week, and prices have rapidly improved—the demand stimulated greatly by the capitulation of Paris, some decline in Gold, and advance in gold; but the extreme prices yielded upon, and the irregular and uncertain Liverpool quotations, have prevented many from filling their orders, and hence the business for export since Wednesday has proved much less than was confidently expected, and there has been less speculative inquiry. Many holders evincing a desire to realize, the liberal advance established last week, which has been 12@15 cents per bushel since the 31st of December last, has exceeded our expectations. At yesterday's market, however, the demand was extremely limited, and prices uncertain and lower, caused by the decline in Liverpool and reduced freights. Our present stock of Wheat is about 1,700,000 bushels, of which more than one-third is unsound. The sales of the week are 1,600,000 bushels, and the exports 600,000 bushels. Since our last, has improved quite rapidly. The limited receipts for the interior at this port, and the capitulation of Paris gave a decided impulse to the market. Yesterday the holders were asserting their strength in the market or advancing their prices materially; but the demand has not yet united to respond to the advance of values insisted upon here, and consequently the inquiry has been quite limited to-day, closing nominal, and on Friday large sales could only be effected by submitting to lower figures. This most holders refused to do, and the market closed very dull for the low grades of Red Winter for shipping. Extras, Our stock is reduced to about 470,000 barrels, which is quite moderate for this season of the year, and prices firm. The sales were 80,000 barrels, and the exports 20,000 barrels, against 54,000 the corresponding week last year. Sales have been in fair demand, but with more desire to realize, prices have steadily declined, and at the commencement a fair business has been done, the market closing firmer, with reduced stock. Corn has been in active demand, but at variable prices, closing irregularly in the home trade. Holders are disposed to sell promptly in view of large and active arrivals, and the market closes easier. Rye has been in limited demand, though purchases are only to a trifling extent by the brewers. At the close the market is easier. Barley has been more active, and I have found the supply of Canadian lots for brands, and held with considerable firmness. Good State is scarce and firm. The sales are 28,000 bushels.

BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.—The market has ruled quiet, and prices are without important change, but still in favor of buyers. Mixed qualities, Medium Green Scrapings, and Hurl & Cut, are dull and more active at $1.@1.05 per doz.

COAL.—We have a lively demand for Domestic sizes our last, but with few sellers at our quotations. Sales at $7.@7.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Foreign has been in fair request, and firm, the advance in gold giving sellers that advantage.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil has been rather quiet during the past week than during the preceding two weeks, but holders continue very firm, and offer their stocks sparingly, and sell only when full former prices are bid. Java is held as before quoted, but with recent arrivals the stock is very much increased. West India kinds are quiet, but there is no concession, and an advance of a small fraction will secure full prices we quote. We quote, in coin, as follows:

Rio, Ordinary, On bonds	16 @16½
" Fair	16½@17
" Good	17½@17¾
" Prime	18 @18¼
" Extremes, for Lots	16 @18
Java, [illegible] (dark) brand	23 @24
Java, " (mats)	18 @19
Singapore	17 @18
Ceylon, Native	15 @17
Maracaibo	14 @16
Laguayra	14 @16
Jamaica	12 @14½
Coarse	13 @14
Costa Rica	12 @16
Savanilla	12 @16
Mexican	12 @16
Maracaibo	14@16
All gold, duty paid	9½@10
St. Domingo, (gold in bond)	9½@10

COTTON.—The market generally, since our last, has been quiet, with a weak tone and a downward tendency. Exporters have been the principal buyers; but the advices from abroad have not been of a favorable character, and this, with liberal receipts at the ports, have caused a decline since our last of ¼ ct., Middling Uplands being quoted now at 15¾ cts. and New Orleans at 16 cts.

FEATHERS.—A moderate demand at steady prices. Sales of Prime at 80 cts. and Mixed at 60@65 cts. per lb.

FLAX.—There is little change to note in the market value. The demand is very limited. Manufacturers are only buying for immediate wants. The supply of the old crop is liberal, and we find the quality very excellent, much superior to the new crop. The small lots of new crop have proved extremely indifferent; this could only be sold by forcing it. Prime Tow very dull, and prices uncertain. Green Tow is in demand at full previous prices. Sale of Spring Tow at 6 cts. per lb. Olive Green at 7½ cts.; and State Fibre 9 cts. per lb.; Straw Flax nominal at 4 cts.; and Canadian at 12@12½

GINSENG.—In good demand; stock is moderate. Sales at 80@90 cts. per lb.

HAY.—The supply is fair, with a limited demand. Sales of Shipping at $1 20 and retail lots at $1 25@1 40 per 100 lbs. Long Rye Straw is salable at $1 30@1 35 per 100 lbs. for Long and $1@1 05 for Short.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Foreign is very light, and prices were entirely nominal. Buyers will not take hold of more than they actually need for their most pressing wants unless a large concession is made. Domestic has met with a free sale; but at the close all grades except choice are rather slow. As a rule, holders will grant no concessions, but prefer allowing stock to go into store. There is considerable arriving now. Much has been frosted, and this sells at a considerable reduction. We quote:

Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	@ all
Cuba, Clayed	
Cuba Muscovado, Refining Grades	
Cuba Muscovado, Grocery Grades	
Porto Rico	
English Islands	
New Orleans (Fair to Choice Crop) (New)	

OIL CAKE.—A good shipping demand for Thin Oil-cake at $42 50 for City in bags, gold, and $42, currency, for Western, in bags.

SUGARS.—The demand for Raws is light and only to meet the daily wants of refiners and the trade; and prices, though not quoted actually lower, are not obtainable for less, and to sell freely a decline is necessary. Holders do not press their stocks on the market, but would like to sell at present quotations. Fair to Good Refining is quoted 9¼@9¾ cts. Refined have been dull and at the close a reduction in prices has been submitted to. We quote Hards 12¾@14 cts., Soft White 12¼@13 cts., and Soft Yellow 11¾@12¾cts.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Hog products has developed few really new features for the week, in before, and has ruled quiet, but holders have appeared to feel confident, and offered their supplies with very little freedom; but have not been encouraged with much of a demand, the movement outside of the ordinary speculative manipulations amounting to very little. Still shippers talk, and act more like doing business than for some time previous, and goods suited to the foreign trade are not offered with any freedom, with the exception of Mess, Pork, of Lard, and this a good many cannot have of late seemed inclined to get rid of. In beef there has been a very liberal movement, embracing about all the barrel stock available, and the most favorable views of the situation entertained that the supply of tierce now on hand will soon be wanted.

Pork, Mess, Western, new	21 50@22 75
Pork, Prime, Western	18 00@19 50
Pork, Thin Mess	
Beef, Plain Mess	@ bbl 11 00@15 00
Beef, Extra Mess	16 00@18 50
Beef, Prime Mess	@ tierce. 26 00@28 00
Hams, Pickled	14 @15½
Shoulders, Pickled	9 @ 9½
Shoulders, Dry Salted	8 @ 8½
Beef Hams, new	@ bbl 29 00@31 00
Lard, Prime Steam	13 @ 13¾

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 7TH, 1871.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEVES.—There has been a fair demand and the market is firmer.

MILCH COWS.—The market has been very dull, but prices are without change of importance.

VEAL CALVES.—There has been only a moderate demand, and prices are without change.

SHEEP.—Trade is rather dull and prices are unchanged.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	15¾@16¼c	15¾@16¼c
First quality	14¾@15¼c	14¾@15¼c
Second quality	13 @14¼c	13¾@14¼c
Third quality	12 @13¼c	12 @13¼c
Common	9 @12¼c	9 @12¼c
Average of all sales about	6@12c	6@12c

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Good	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Medium	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Inferior and Common	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and Choice	12 @12½c	12 @12½c
Good	10½@11¾c	10½@11¾c
Common	8 @10c	8 @10c
Inferior	6 @8	6 @8

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	per lb. 8 @8¾c	8¼@8¾c
Good	7¾@8c	7¾@8c
Common	6¾@7½c	6¾@7½c
Fair	6 @6¾c	6 @6¾c
Common	5 @5¾c	5 @5¾c

SWINE.

	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb
Corn-fed	7½@7¾c	9 @10

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, February 7, 1871.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading staple and fancy articles dealt in here New York market. It is confidently believed that this se will contain more reliable quotations than any other newspaper in the city; in fact, in every city or community, for it uses the selling price of the jobber.

PRINTS.

Merrimack W	12	Wamsutta	12½
Merrimack, D	11½	Pacific, Extra	12½
Cocheco, L	11½	Atlantic, A	13½
Cocheco, W	11½	Richmond	11
Pacific	11	Gilmanton	11
Dunnells	11	Mourning	10½
Allens	11	Lancaster	11
Manchester	11	Oriental	11

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13	Roanoke	12½
Hartford	12½	Glasgow	14

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Appleton, A	14½	Pepperell, B	12½
Lawrence, F	12½	" E	11½
" L	11½	" C	10½
" J	10	" H	9½
Pacific, Extra	14½	" G	8½
" H	12½	Boot, R	12½
Atlantic, A	13½	" P	11½
" H	12½	" H	10½
Arawam, P	11½	Appleton, A	13½
" W & A	10½	Lawrence, No. 1	13½
Manchester	11½	" No. 3	12½
" S	10½	Lyman, A	13½
Indian Head	11½	" C	11
" S	10½	Tremont, H	11½
Exeter, A	14½	Indian Orchard, A	11
" S	11½	" B	10½
Medford	11½	" C	9½
Amoskeag	14½	" D	8½
" A	12½	Great Falls, H	11½
Pittsfield, A	14½	" E	11
Bedford, A	14½	" D	10½
B